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De Bello Gallico

BOOK IV., 20-38

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Edited by E. W. HAGARTY, M.A.



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CAESAR

FOR JUNIOR MATRICULATION

CAESAR: DE BELLO GALLICO, IV, 20-38; V, 1-23

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, EXERCISES
AND VOCABULARIES

BY

E. W. HAGARTY, M.A.

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TORONTO

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PREFACE

THIS text has been prepared especially for use by young students in the matriculation classes of high schools. Conciseness and point have been the aim of the compiler, only such information being given as the practical teacher would deem it wise to bring to the attention of his pupil. The book does not pretend at all to be exhaustive. The question has been, "What can the pupil learn?"

In the text of Caesar all long quantities have been marked in Book IV. This guidance, together with what the pupil ought to have learned from his Introductory Grammar, should be enough to enable him to "walk alone" fairly well during the rest of his studies. He should know that a vowel is short before final *t*, long before *nf* and *ns*; that final *o* and *i* are nearly always long. He should know the ordinary long vowels of grammatical inflection, such as in *vocābat*, *urbēs*, etc. He should know the vowels of such words as *amīcus*, *lēgātus*, *dēspērō*, *rēx*, *rēgis*, *rēgō*, *rēgis*, *dūx*, *dūcis*, *dūcō*, *dūcis*. The idea of marking all long quantities is a good one—for beginners, also for many teachers who have not in their youth made an accurate study of quantity. But surely the beginner should soon be allowed to feel that he has learned something and to experience the delicious sensation of *knowing*. Help he certainly should have, as he goes on, in things unknown. But let us give his memory a chance. In Caesar, Book V, therefore, quantities are marked only in special cases.

In editing the text, the aim has been to follow the commonly accepted version, with the tendency to yield to the authority of Meusel. Only important variations are given in footnotes.

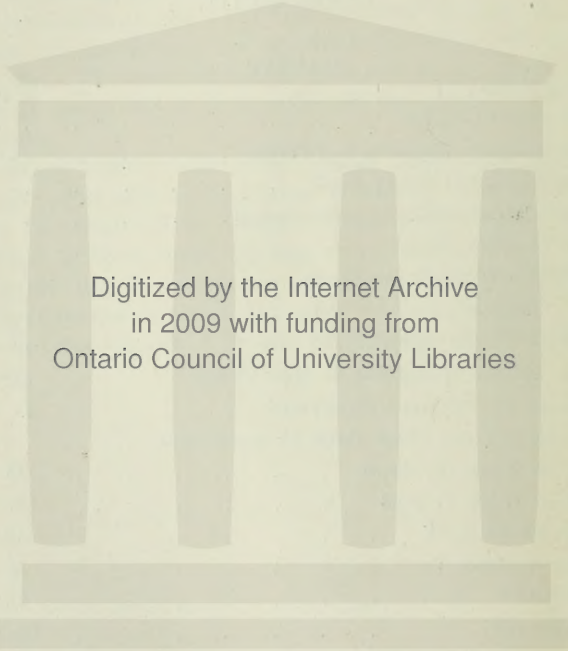
In framing the exercises the objects kept in view have been simplicity and drill, the intention being to fix the facts of vocabulary and grammar in the mind of the reader. The notes have been planned to *help* in difficulties of translation and to cultivate the habit of studying syntax.

Every teacher and every school library should have good recent editions of Caesar complete. The following are recommended:—Caesar: Allen and Greenough, re-edited by Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniel (Ginn & Co.); Harper and Tolman (American Book Co.); Kelsey and Harkness are valuable, but older editions. These books have been consulted in the preparation of the present text.

CONTENTS

CAESAR

| INTRODUCTION : | PAGE |
|---|--------|
| 1. Life of Caesar | 1 |
| 2. Caesar's Character and Person | 5 |
| 3. Caesar's Literary Work | 6 |
| 4. Caesar's Military Achievements | 6 |
| 5. Caesar's Army | 6 |
| 6. The Officers of the Army | 7 |
| 7. Baggage | 8 |
| 8. A Roman Camp | 8 |
| 9. Method of Fighting. — <i>Acies Triplex</i> | 9 |
| SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS NARRATIVE | 11 |
| CHAPTERS 20 AND 21 OF BOOK IV SIMPLIFIED | 12 |
| TEXT OF BOOK IV, 20-38 | 15-25 |
| TEXT OF BOOK V, 1-23 | 27-41 |
| NOTES ON BOOK IV | 43-57 |
| NOTES ON BOOK V | 58-73 |
| EXERCISES | 75-92 |
| VOCABULARY | 95-122 |



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CAESAR

INTRODUCTION

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR

100 B.C. — 44 B.C.

1. Life of Caesar. — Caius Julius Caesar (*Gaius Iulius Caesar*) was born in 100 B.C., or according to some authorities two years earlier. His family was aristocratic and claimed descent from Iulus, son of Aeneas, the Trojan founder of the Roman nation. Caesar was well educated in childhood and by his mother carefully trained in the simple old Roman virtues.

A Democrat

From his earliest years he was identified with the democratic cause led by his uncle Marius. He defied the aristocratic leader, Sulla, by refusing to divorce Cornelia, daughter of Cinna, a follower of Marius. Sulla said he saw in him "many Mariuses."

A Soldier and Orator

After Sulla's triumph in 82 B.C., Caesar barely escaped with his life, and, finding military service in Asia, remained away from Rome. In 78 B.C., on Sulla's death, Caesar returned to Rome and prosecuted Dolabella, a corrupt governor of Macedonia. He won such fame for oratory in this case that he set out for Rhodes to perfect

himself in rhetoric. On his way thither he was captured by pirates. On paying his ransom of fifty talents (\$50,000), he laughingly promised to come back and crucify his captors, a promise which he soon fulfilled.

A Rising Politician

On returning to Rome he devoted himself to politics and secured promotion through the usual grades of office. He was Military Tribune in 78 B.C., Quaestor (paymaster of the forces) in Spain in 68 B.C., and Curule Aedile (commissioner of public buildings, police, and games) in 65 B.C. In the latter office he roused great enthusiasm among the people by his lavish expenditure of money upon games and buildings, but plunged himself into enormous debt.

He spared no pains to advance himself politically; was elected Pontifex Maximus (high priest) in 63 B.C., and became Praetor (presiding judge in the law courts and magistrate next in rank to the Consuls) in 63 B.C.

In 68 B.C. his wife Cornelia died, and the following year he married Pompeia, granddaughter of Sulla and cousin of Pompey the Great. After serving as Praetor he went to Spain for a year as Proprætor and returned with enough money to pay his debts.

Triumvir

By a "political deal" he became **Consul in 59 B.C.** Caesar formed what has been called a **Triumvirate** (or coalition of three influential men) with Pompey, the military idol of Rome and leader of the *Optimates* or aristocratic faction, and Crassus, the wealthy representative of the commercial middle class. In virtue of the agreement thus

entered into, Caesar, after holding the consulship, was to go to Gaul as proconsul or governor of the Roman province of Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum for five years. To cement the union, Pompey married Julia, Caesar's daughter. As consul, Caesar accomplished many reforms in the interest of the people. He then went to Gaul and soon afterwards his term of office was extended to ten years. As proconsul he held military command and acted as magistrate of the assizes.

Campaigns in Gaul

For eight or nine years (58 B.C. to 49 B.C.) he campaigned in Gaul. Legally he exercised authority over only the southeastern portion of Gaul, but he soon found pretexts for asserting his power as far as the Atlantic and the Rhine. He compelled the Helvetians (or Swiss) to return home when about to seize the lands of their neighbours; drove the German prince Ariovistus out of Gaul, thus gaining the friendship of the Aeduians (*Bellum Gallicum*, Book I); conquered the Belgae, the north-western third of the Gallic nation (Book II); subdued the Veneti and thus brought the Atlantic coast under Roman sway (Book III); crossed to Britain twice and overawed its inhabitants; built a bridge across the Rhine and taught the Germans that they must stay at home (Books IV and V); quelled several revolts, and finally, after the desperate siege of Alesia, crushed a great insurrection under Vercingetorix (Books VI and VII).

During the winters between these campaigns it was his custom to return to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum and hold the assizes. He was thus able to be near Rome and keep alive his political influence in the city.

Quarrel with Pompey

In 54 B.C. Julia died, and in 53 B.C. Crassus was slain in battle in the East. Two links between Caesar and Pompey were thus broken. Pompey's friends of the Senate, moreover, were determined to crush Caesar and prevent him from securing the consulship again in 48 B.C., when he would be at liberty to return to Rome. He was ordered to disband his legions and return as a private citizen. He refused unless Pompey gave up his command. On Pompey's refusal, Caesar defied the Senate, crossed the river Rubicon, which separated his province from Italy proper, and at the head of his legions marched on Rome, receiving homage on every side. Pompey, his army, and the senators fled in dismay to Greece. Caesar seized the government and prepared to follow Pompey. After subduing Spain he crossed over to Greece in 48 B.C., and at **Pharsalia** defeated Pompey's splendid army of 50,000 men with his own ill-fed and badly equipped force of 23,000.

Master of Rome

Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was murdered by the king, who thought to please Caesar. Caesar, however, showed a humane spirit towards his enemies. He wept over the loss of life on the battlefield and turned away in horror from the dead face of his fallen rival. Caesar followed up his victory, subduing Asia Minor in the short campaign about which he wrote the famous letter, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" By his victories at Thapsus in Africa (46 B.C.) and at Munda in Spain (45 B.C.) the Pompeian party was crushed. Returning to Rome, Caesar was

vested with supreme power, though all the forms of the republic were kept up.

His Death

Not long was he to enjoy the power ambition and military success had placed in his hands. He strove hard to reform the State and by the exercise of his arbitrary authority removed many evils. Among the more important of his reforms was the Julian Calendar. Enemies soon sprang up. Partly in jealousy and partly through mistaken zeal for republicanism when it was no longer possible, they accused him of aiming at kingly power. A band of conspirators, among whom was Brutus, his trusted friend, struck him down with daggers on the Ides (15th) of March, 44 B.C., as he sat hearing petitions in the Senate chamber at the foot of Pompey's statue.

2. Caesar's Character and Person. — Caesar was great as a *politician and statesman*, great as a *soldier and general*, great as an *orator*, great as a *scholar and man of letters*. Everything he attempted, he did thoroughly. He was shrewd, self-possessed, dignified yet charming in demeanour and of commanding presence. He was "ambitious, but nobly so." He coveted power, but aimed to use it for his country's good. In war he was merciless even to women and children where treachery had been shown himself; but in the hour of his triumph over political enemies he showed a most forgiving spirit. He was the idol of his soldiers. In private life his earlier career was marred by vices prevalent in his time.

In appearance, he is described as tall and slender, with sharp features, sinewy neck, large nose and lips, and keen

dark eyes. Physically he was, as a result of athletic training, capable of enduring great hardship and fatigue.

3. Caesar's Literary Work. — His narrative of the Gallic wars was merely a collection of field notes, written hastily in his spare time as he conducted his campaigns. Yet they are regarded as a perfect model of the elegance, lucidity, and severe simplicity that characterized the best Latin prose. Not at all ornate and entirely unimpassioned, one would scarcely believe they were written by an orator as a record of events which he hoped would bring him to distinction and power.

He wrote seven books on the Gallic war (*Commentarii de Bello Gallico*); an eighth was added by Hirtius. Caesar also wrote three books on his Civil War with Pompey and is said to have written a treatise on grammar. Cicero praises the *purity* and *simplicity* of his style as a writer, and as an orator he places him first. Quintilian says that if Caesar had devoted himself to public speaking he would have rivalled Cicero.

4. Caesar's Military Achievements. — In his eight campaigns in Gaul Caesar "stormed more than 800 towns and subdued 300 tribes, engaged with more than 3,000,000 men, swept over a million human beings from the earth, and took a million more prisoners to be sold into slavery." As a consequence of the terror with which he inspired the Gauls, Britons, and Germans, the tide of barbarian invasion of Italy from the North was turned back for four centuries. Besides these conquests he asserted his personal authority over Spain, Africa, and Asia Minor.

5. Caesar's Army. — Caesar had in Gaul at first five legions and later eight. The legionary soldiers were

Romans or Italians. Besides these he employed a large number of native Gauls as cavalry, and some slingers and archers from Crete and other countries. The organization may be described as follows:—

The legion consisted of ten *cohorts*, each about 360 strong. The cohort was divided into three *maniples*, and each manipule into two *centuries*. Although the century, as its name implies, originally consisted of 100 men, in Caesar's time it was but 60 strong. Of course the number varied through the vicissitudes of war. Losses were not made up in the legion. When new troops were required new legions were levied. To each legion was attached a body of about 300 native cavalry, bringing the total up to nearly 4000 men.

6. **The Officers** in Caesar's army were as follows:—

1. *Imperator* or *Dux*, Caesar himself, commander-in-chief or general.

2. *Legati*, staff officers or lieutenants-general, men of senatorial rank appointed by the Senate. They were the commander's deputies, being placed at the head of detachments of one or more legions.

3. The *Quaestor*, or paymaster general. He was also Commissariat officer and quartermaster-general. It was his duty, besides administering the finances of the province, to provide the army with food, pay, clothing, arms, equipment, and shelter. He could also take command as a combatant officer.

4. *Tribuni Militum*, or military tribunes. There were six in each legion and they ranked somewhat the same as colonels with us. Each was on duty for two months. Under Caesar they were not intrusted with tactical com-

mand, but looked after routine and internal economy, such as enrolment, supplies, courts-martial, etc. They were young men selected for their social standing rather than their military knowledge.

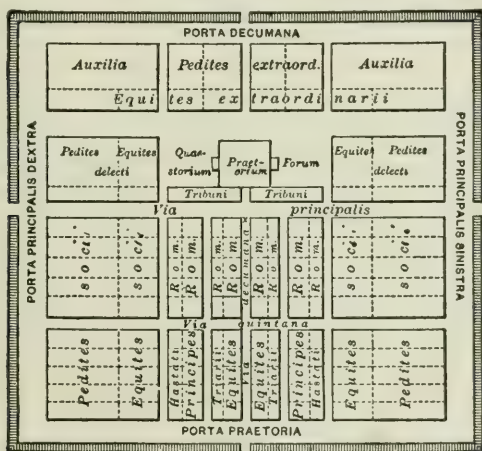
5. *Centuriones*, or non-commissioned officers, about the same as sergeants, plebeians chosen from the ranks for merit. They commanded the centuries and were therefore 60 in number to each legion. They went through a regular gradation of promotion. The chief centurion of the legion was called *primipilus*, and held a position in the legion similar to that of the sergeant-major of a regiment.

7. **Baggage.** — (a) The heavy baggage of the legion was called *impedimenta* and was conveyed in carts (*carri*) or on beasts of burden (*jumenta*). A legion with its baggage collected at its own rear under a small guard was said to be *impedita* or encumbered. Where several legions were marching in the presence of the enemy the baggage of the whole body was collected at some distance in the rear, and the legions were then said to be *expeditae*, unencumbered.

(b) The personal "kit" of each soldier, weighing about sixty pounds, was done up into a pack called *sarcinae* and carried by means of a pole over the shoulder. It contained, besides weapons and armour (*tela*, *gladius*, *scutum*, *galea*, *lorica*), food for two weeks (usually underground grain), cooking utensils, trenching tools, and two rampart stakes.

8. **A Roman Camp.** — Caesar's battles were won as much by the spade and pick as by sword and lance. Before going into battle and always when halting for the

night, a carefully prepared fortification (*castra*) was made, this operation usually occupying three or four hours. A trench (*fossa*) was dug around the four sides of a square or oblong. The earth was thrown inside to form the rampart (*vallum*). There were four openings or gates (*portae*). The general's quarters, called the *praetorium*, was near the front gate. The legions and cavalry were drawn up in regular lines, with "streets" (*viae*) between them. The following diagram illustrates the camp:—



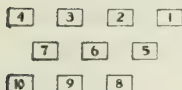
9. Method of Fighting.—Of course Caesar's tactics varied with circumstances, but the ordinary battle-line was the *acies triplex*, a threefold line with the four senior and best cohorts of each legion in front, and three in each of the rear lines. Each cohort to the rear covered a space equal to its own front between the cohorts in front.

For instance:—

ACIES TRIPLEX

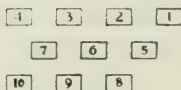
LEGIO X

Cohortes



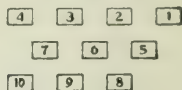
LEGIO IX

Cohortes



LEGIO VIII

Cohortes



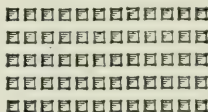
EACH COHORT IN LINE OF BATTLE

COHORS PRIMA

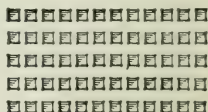
Manipulus III



Manipulus II



Manipulus I



¹ Centurio prior cohortis primae, vel primipilus.

² Centurio posterior.

The senior centurion of the legion was the primipilus. The junior centurion was the *posterior* of Manipulus III of Cohort X.

Strength of the cohort: 36 front (12 files to each manipule), each file ten men deep = 360. The cohort was in size like a small battalion, the legion like a division or brigade. The legion, however, was the smallest unit of tactical command.

BOOK IV

SUMMARY OF THE PREVIOUS NARRATIVE

Book I. — In 58 B.C. Caesar suppressed the Helvetii, who were seeking to leave home. He also drove the German prince Ariovistus out of Gaul.

Book II. — In 57 B.C. he overawed the Belgae, who had combined to resist his interference in Gaul. In this campaign he won the hardest battle of his life against the Nervii.

Book III. — In 56 B.C. he engaged in a naval war with the Veneti, a rugged tribe of the Atlantic coast, and one of his lieutenants received the submission of Aquitania, the only part of Gaul remaining to be conquered.

Book IV, 1-20. — In the early part of the summer of 55 B.C. Caesar defeated two German tribes who had, after being driven out of their own country by the Suevi, seized upon lands on the Gallic side of the Rhine and were making alliances with the neighbouring Gauls. He then built a bridge across the Rhine, and after crossing and making a demonstration of a few days against the Germans, returned and destroyed the bridge. His object was merely to hold Gaul in security from outside interference. For this reason he now decided to invade Britain and punish the inhabitants for giving aid to their kinsmen, the Gauls.

CHAPTERS 20 AND 21, SIMPLIFIED

Chapter 20

1. Exigua pars aestātis reliqua erat. In hīs locīs (quod omnis Gallia ad septentriōnēs vergit) mātūrae sunt hiemēs. Caesar tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod, bellīs Gallicīs,¹ hostibus² inde auxilia subministrāta (esse) intellegēbat.

2. "Sī tempus annī," inquit, "ad bellum gerendum dēficiet, tamen māgnō mihi ūsuī³ erit, sī modo īnsulam adīverō, genus hominum perspexerō, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōverō." Haec ferē omnia Gallis⁴ erant incognita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercātōrēs illō adit quisquam,⁵ neque eīs ipsīs quicquam⁵ praeter ōram maritimam atque eās regiōnēs quae sunt contrā Galliās nōtum est.

3. Itaque vocātis ad sē undique mercātōribus, ita eōs interrogat: "Quanta est īnsulae māgnitūdō? Quae et quantae nātiōnēs eam incolunt? Quem ūsum bellī habent et quibus īstitutīs⁶ ūtuntur? Quī sunt ad māiōrem nāvium multitudīnem idōneī portūs?"⁷ Nihil hārum rērum ex eīs reperīre poterat.

¹ Abl. of time when. ² Dat. ³ Double dat.; see Grammar. ⁴ Dat. ⁵ When is *quisquam* used? See Grammar. ⁶ What case does *ūtōr* govern? ⁷ Are these questions direct or indirect? What difference in mood between the two kinds? Compare with Caesar's text of chap. 20.

Chapter 21

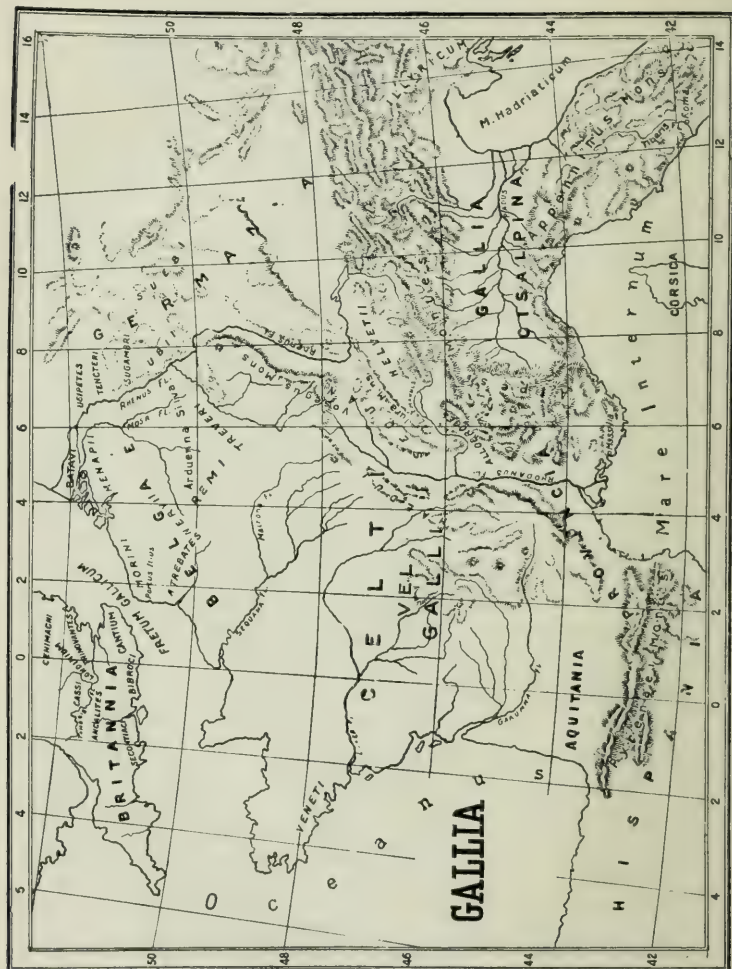
1. Ad haec cognōscenda priusquam perīculum faceret, Volusēnum praemittit. Idōneum enim eum arbitrātus est. Huīc mandat ut omnia explōret¹ et ad sē revertā-

tur.¹ Ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in Morinōs proficiscitur. Hūc nāvēs ex finitibus regiōnibus et classem, quam superiore aestate fēcerat, convenīre jubet.

2. Interim cōsiliū ejus cognitum est et per mercātōrēs ad Britannōs perlātum. Ā complūribus igitur insulae cīvitatibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt. Hī pollicentur² sē obsidēs datūrōs (esse)³ atque imperiō populī Rōmānī obtemperātūrōs. Hīs audītīs, liberāliter pollicitus est hortātusque ut in eā sententiā permanērent. Deinde eōs domum remittit.

3. Cum eīs ūnā Commium mittit, quem ipse rēgem apud Atrebātēs cōstituerat. Virtūtem ejus et cōsiliū probābat et sibi fidēlem esse eum arbitrābātur. Auctōritās autem ejus in hīs regiōnibus magnī⁴ habēbātur. Huic imperat ut quās possit⁵ adeat cīvitatēs. "Hortāre⁶ eās," inquit, "ut populī Rōmānī fidem sequantur. Mē celeriter eō⁷ ventūrum (esse) eīs nūntiā." Volusēnō⁸ haud multum facultātis⁹ fuit hās regiōnēs¹⁰ perspicendi. Nāvi enim ēgredi ac sē barbarīs committere nōn audēbat. Regiōnibus igitur perspectīs quantum eī facultātis dari potuit, quīntō diē ad Caesarem revertitur. Omnia quae ibi perspexerat¹¹ renūntiat.

¹ What mood? ² Compare this with *quī polliceantur* of the text. Note the difference in mood and consider how to translate the relative with the subjunctive (see Grammar, Relative of Purpose). ³ Compare with *dare* of the text. The fut. inf. is the common construction. ⁴ Gen. of value (see Grammar). ⁵ Subjunctive conveys the idea of uncertainty or supposed possibility looked at from the view point of a person quoted. ⁶ What mood? ⁷ Adv. = thither. ⁸ Dat. of possession. ⁹ Partitive gen. ¹⁰ Obj. of gerund. ¹¹ Here the indic. of a plain relative clause is given. Observe that in the text the clause is treated as an indirect question with the subjunctive mood.



C. JULII CAESARIS
COMMENTARII
DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER QUARTUS

August, 55 B.C. — Caesar had spent the earlier part of the summer subduing the Germans north of the Rhine. He now prepares to invade Britain.

(In Book IV all long vowels are marked.)

20. Exiguā parte aestātis reliquā Caesar, etsī in hīs locīs, quod omnis Gallia ad septentrionēs vergit, mātūrae sunt hiemēs, tamen in Britanniam proficīscī contendit, quod omnibus ferē Gallicīs bellīs hostibus nostrīs inde subministrāta auxilia intellegēbat et, sī tempus annī ad bellum gerendum dēficeret, tamen māgnō sibi ūsuī fore arbitrābātur, sī modo īnsulam adīssēt et genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognōvisset; quae omnia ferē Gallīs erant incognita. Neque enim temerē praeter mercātōrēs illō adit quisquam, neque iīs ipsīs quicquam praeter ōram marinam atque eās regiōnēs, quae sunt contrā Galliās, nōtum est. Itaque vocātīs ad sē undique mercātōribus neque quanta esset īnsulae māgnitūdō, neque quae aut quantae nātiōnēs incolerent, neque quem ūsum bellī habērent aut quibus īstitutīs ūterentur, neque quī essent ad māiōrem¹ nāvium multitudinem idōneī portūs, reperīre poterat.

¹ The common reading is *majorum*.

21. Ad haec cognōscenda, priusquam perīculum faceret, idōneum esse arbitrātus C. Volusēnum cum nāvī longā praemittit. Huīc mandat, ut explorātīs omnibus rēbus ad sē quam primum revertātur. Ipse cum omnibus cōpiīs in
5 Morinōs proficīscitur, quod inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam trāiectus. Hūc nāvēs undique ex finitimīs regiōnibus et quam superiōre aestāte ad Veneticum bellum effēcerat classem jubet convenīre. Interim cōnsiliō ejus cognitō et per mercātōrēs perlātō ad Britannōs ā com-
10 plūribus īnsulae cīvitatibus ad eum lēgātī veniunt, quī polliceantur obsidēs dare atque imperiō populī Rōmānī obtemperāre. Quibus auditīs liberāliter pollicitus hortātusque, ut in eā sententiā permanērent, eōs domum remittit et cum iīs ūnā Commiū, quem ipse Atrebāti-
15 bus superātīs rēgem ibi cōstituerat, cūjus et virtūtem et cōnsilium probābat et quem sibi fidēlem esse arbitrābātur, cūjusque auctōritās in hīs regiōnibus māgnī habēbātur, mittit. Huīc imperat, quās possit, adeat cīvitatēs horteturque, ut populī Rōmānī fidem sequantur, sēque celeriter
20 eō ventūrum nūntiet. Volusēnus perspectīs regiōnibus omnibus, quantum eī facultātis darī potuit, quī nāvī ēgredi ac sē barbarīs committere nōn auderet, quīntō diē ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset renūntiat.

22. Dum in hīs locīs Caesar nāvium parandārum causā morātur, ex māgnā parte Morinōrum ad eum lēgātī vērē-
runt, quī sē dē superiōris temporis cōnsiliō excūsārent, quod hominēs barbarī et nostrae cōnsuetūdinis imperiī
5 bellum populō Rōmānō fēcissent, sēque ea, quae imperāsset, factūrōs pollicērentur. Hōc sibi Caesar satis opportūnē accidisse arbitrātus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere volēbat neque bellī gerendī propter annū tempus facultātem habēbat neque hās tantulārū rerū

occupātiōnēs Britanniae antepōnendās iūdicābat, māgnū 10
iīs numerum obsidum imperat. Quibus adductis eōs in
fidem recēpit. Nāvibus circiter octōgintā onerāriīs coāctis
contrāctisque, quot satis esse ad duās trānsportandās
legiōnēs exīstinābat, quod praetereā nāvium longārum
habēbat, quaestōrī lēgātīs praefectisque distribuit. Hūc 15
accēdēbant decem et octō onerāriae nāvēs, quae ex eō locō
ab mīllibus passuum octō ventō tenēbantur, quō minus in
eundem portum venīre possent: hās equitibus distribuit.
Reliquum exercitum Q. Titūrīo Sabīnō et L. Aurunculēō
Cottae lēgātīs in Menapiōs atque in eōs pāgōs Morinōrum, 20
ab quibus ad eum lēgātī nōn vēnerant, dūcendum dedit;
P. Sulpicium Rūfum lēgātum cum eō praesidiō, quod satis
esse arbitrābatur, portum tenēre iussit.

The fleet sails

23. Hīs cōstitūtīs rēbus nactus idōneam ad nāvigan-
dum tempestātem tertiā ferē vigiliā solvit equitēsque in
ūlteriōrem portum prōgredi et nāvēs cōscendere et sē
sequī iussit. Ā quibus cum paulō tardius esset adminis-
trātum, ipse hōrā diēi circiter quārtā cum primīs nāvibus 5
Britanniam attigit atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositās
hostium cōpiās armātās cōspexit. Cūjus locī haec erat
nātūra, atque ita montibus angustē¹ mare continēbātur, uti
ex locīs superiōribus in lītus tēlum adigī posset. Hunc ad
ēgrediendum nēquāquam idōneum locum arbitrātus, dum 10
reliquae nāvēs eō convenīrent, ad hōram nōnam in ancorīs
exspectāvit. Interim lēgātīs tribūnisque mīlitum convo-
cātīs et quae ex Volusēnō cognōvisset, et quae fierī vellet,
ostendit monuitque, ut rei mīlitāris ratiō, māximē ut mari-
timae rēs postulārent, ut quae celerem atque instābilem 15

¹ A very common reading is *angustis*.

mōtum habērent, ad nūtum et ad tempus omnēs rēs ab iīs administrārentur. Hīs dīmissīs, et ventum et aestum ūnō tempore nactus secundum, datō signō et sublātis ancorīs, circiter millia passuum septem ab eō locō prōgressus, 20 apertō ac plānō lītore nāvēs cōstituit.

Caesar's landing

24. At barbarī, cōsiliō Rōmānōrum cognitō, praemissō equitātū et essedāriīs, quō plērumque genere in proeliīs ūtī cōsuērunt, reliquīs cōpiīs subsecutī, nostrōs nāvibus ēgredī prohibēbant. Erat ob hās causās summa difficultās, 5 quod nāvēs propter māgnitūdinem nisi in altō cōstituī nōn poterant; militibus autem ignōtīs locīs, impeditīs manibus, māgnō et gravī onere armōrum oppressīs simul et dē nāvibus dēsiliendum et in fluctibus cōsistendum et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, cum illī aut ex āridō aut paulum 10 in aquam prōgressī omnibus membrīs expeditīs, nōtissimīs locīs, audācter tēla conicerent et equos insuēfactōs incitārent. Quibus rēbus nostrī perterritī atque hūjus omnīnō generis pugnae imperītī nōn eādē alacritāte ac studiō, quō in pedestribus ūtī proeliīs cōsuērānt, ūtēbantur.

25. Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, nāvēs longās, quārum et speciēs erat barbarīs inūsitātior et mōtus ad ūsum expeditior, paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus et rēmīs incitārī et ad latus apertum hostium cōstituī atque inde 5 fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs prōpellī ac submovērī iussit: quae rēs māgnō ūsuī nostrīs fuit. Nam, et nāvium figurā et rēmōrum mōtū et inūsitātō genere tormentōrum permōtī, barbarī cōstitērunt ac paulum modo pedem retulērunt. Atque nostrīs militibus cunctantibus, māximē 10 propter altitudinem maris, quī decimae legiōnis aquilam ferēbat, contestātus deōs, ut ea rēs legiōnī fēliciter evenī-

ret: 'Dēsīlīte,' inquit, 'commilitōnēs, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prōdere: ego certē meum reī publicae atque imperātōrī officium praestiterō.' Hōc cum vōce māgnā dīxisset, sē ex nāvī prōjēcīt atque in hostēs aquilam ferre 15 coepit. Tum nostrī cohortātī inter sē, nē tantum dēdecus admitterētur, ūniversī ex nāvī dēsiluērunt. Hōs item ex proximīs nāvibus cum cōspexissent, subsecūtī hostibus adpropinquāvērunt.

26. Pugnātum est ab utrīsque ācriter. Nostrī tamen, quod neque ōrdinēs servāre neque firmiter īnsistere neque sīgna subsequī poterant, atque alius aliā ex nāvī, quibuscumque signīs occurrerat, sē adgregābat, māgnopere perturbābantur; hostēs vērō, nōtīs omnibus vadīs, ubi ex 5 lītore aliquōs singulārēs ex nāvī ēgredientēs cōspexerant, incitātīs equīs impeditōs adoriēbantur, plūrēs paucōs circumsistēbant, aliī ab latere apertō in ūniversōs tēla coniciēbant. Quod cum animadvertisset Caesar, scaphās longārū nāvium, item speculātōria nāvīgia militibus com- 10 plērī iussit et, quōs labōrantēs cōspexerat, hīs subsidia submittēbat. Nostrī, simul in āridō cōstitērunt, suīs omnibus cōsecūtīs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt atque eōs in fugam dedērunt, neque longius prōsequī potuērunt, quod equitēs cursum tenēre atque īnsulam capere nōn 15 potuerant. Hōc ūnum ad prīstinam fortūnam Caesarī dēfuit.

Britons sue for peace

27. Hostēs proeliō superātī, simul atque sē ex fugā recēpērunt, statim ad Caesarem lēgātōs dē pāce mīsērunt; obsidēs datūrōs quaeque imperāssēt factūrōs pollicitī sunt. Ūnā cum hīs lēgātīs Commius Atrebās vēnit, quem suprā dēmōnstrāveram ā Caesare in Britanniam praemissum. 5 Hunc illī ē nāvī ēggressum, cum ad eōs ōrātōris modō

Caesaris mandāta dēferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjēcerant, tum proeliō factō remīsērunt. In petendā pāce ējus rei culpam in multitudinem contulērunt, 10 et propter imprudentiam ut ignōscerētur petīvērunt. Caesar questus, quod, cum ultrō in continentem lēgātis missis pācem ab sē petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignōscere imprudentiae dīxit obsidēsque imperāvit; quōrum illi partem statim dedērunt, partem ex longin- , quiōribus locis arcessitam paucis diēbus sēsē datūrōs dīxērunt. Intereā suōs remigrāre in agrōs jussērunt, prīncipēsque undique convenīre et sē civitatēsque suās Caesarī commendāre coepērunt.

Cavalry fails to arrive. Storm damages ships on shore

28. Hīs rēbus pāce cōfirmatā, post diem quārtum quam est in Britanniam ventum, nāvēs decem et octō, dē quibus suprā dēmōnstrātum est, quae equitēs sustulerant, ex superiōre portū lēnī ventō solvērunt. Quae cum adpro- 5 pinquārent Britanniae et ex castrīs vidērentur, tanta tempestās subitō coorta est, ut nūlla eārum cursum tenēre posset, sed aliae eōdem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, aliae ad inferiōrem partem insulae, quae est propius sōlis occāsum, magnō suī¹ cum periculō dēicerentur; quae 10 tamen ancorīs jactis cum fluctibus complērentur, necessariō adversā nocte in altum prōvectae² continentem petiērunt.

29. Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset lūna plēna, quī diēs maritimōs aestūs māximōs in Ōceanō efficere cōsuēvit, nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita unō tempore et longās nāvēs, quibus Caesar exercitum trānsportandum cūrāverat

¹ Meusel reads *suo*.

² Some read *profectae*.

quāsque in āridum subdūxerat, aestus complēbat, et oner-
āriās, quae ad ancorās erant dēligātae, tempestās adflīctā-
bat neque ūlla nostrīs facultās aut administrandī aut
auxiliandī dabātur. Complūribus nāvibus frāctis reliquae
cum essent — fūnibus, ancorīs reliquīsque armāmentīs
āmissīs — ad nāvigandum inūtilēs, māgna, id quod necesse
erat accidere, tōtīus exercitūs perturbātiō facta est.
Neque enim nāvēs erant aliae, quibus reportārī possent,
et omnia dēerant, quae ad reficiendās nāvēs erant ūsuī,
et, quod omnibus cōstābat hiemārī in Galliā oportēre,
frūmentum hīs in locīs in hiemem prōvīsum nōn erat. 15

Britons renew hostilities

30. Quibus rēbus cognitīs prīncipēs Britanniae, quī
post proelium ad Caesarem convēnerant, inter sē collocutī
cum equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs dēesse intel-
legerent et paucitātem mīlitum ex castrōrum exiguitāte
cognōscerent (quae hōc erant etiam angustīōra, quod sine
impedīmentīs Caesar legiōnēs trānsportāverat) optimum
factū esse dūxērunt, rebellīōne factā, frūmentō commeātū-
que nostrōs prohibēre et rem in hiemem prōdūcere, quod,
hīs superātīs aut reditū interelūsīs, nēminem postea bellī
īferendī causā in Britanniam trānsitūrum cōfidēbant. 10
Itaque rūsus, conjūrātiōne factā, paulātīm ex castrīs
discēdere et suōs clam ex agrīs dēdūcere coepērunt.

31. At Caesar, etsī nōndum eōrum cōsilia cognōverat,
tamen et ex ēventū nāvium suārum et ex eō, quod obsidēs
dare intermīserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicābātur.
Itaque ad omnēs cāsūs subsidia comparābat. Nam et
frūmentum ex agrīs cotīdiē in castra cōferēbat et quae
gravissimē adflīctae erant nāvēs, eārum materiā atque aere
ad reliquās reficiendās ūtēbātur et quae ad eās rēs erant

ūsui ex continentī comportārī jubēbat. Itaque, cum summō studiō ā mīlitibus administrārētur, duodecim
 10 nāvibus āmissis, reliquīs ut nāvigārī commodē posset effēcit.

The Roman foraging party attacked

32. Dum ea geruntur, legiōne ex cōnsuētūdine unā frūmentātum missā, quae appellābātur septima, neque ūlla ad id tempus bellī suspiciōne interpositā, cum pars hominum in agrīs remanēret, pars etiam in castra ventitāret, iī,
 5 quī prō portīs castrōrum in statiōne erant, Caesarī nūntiāvērunt pulverem mājōrem, quam cōnsuētūdō ferret, in eā parte vidērī, quam in partem legiō iter fēcisset. Caesar id, quod erat, suspicātus, aliquid novī ā barbaris initum cōnsiliū, cohortēs, quae in statiōnibus erant, sēcum in eam
 10 partem proficīscī, ex reliquīs duās in statiōnem cohortēs succēdere, reliquās armārī et cōnfestim sēsē subsequī iussit. Cum paulō longius a castrīs prōcessisset, suōs ab hostibus premī atque aegrē sustinēre et, cōnfertā legiōne, ex omnibus partibus tēla conici animadvertit. Nam quod, omni ex
 15 reliquīs partibus dēmesso frūmentō, pars una erat reliqua, suspicātī hostēs hūc nostrōs esse ventūrōs noctū in silvīs dēlitterant; tum dispersōs, dēpositis armīs, in mētendō occupātōs subitō adortī, paucīs interfectīs, reliquōs incertīs ordinibus perturbāverant, simul equitātū atque essedīs
 20 circumdederant.

33. Genus hōc est ex essedīs pugnae. Primō per omnēs partēs perequitant et tēla coniciunt atque ipsō terrōre equōrum et strepitū rotārum ordinēs plērumque perturbant, et cum sē inter equitum turmās insinuāvērunt, ex essedīs
 5 dēsiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim ex proeliō excēdunt atque ita currūs conlocant, ut, si illi ā multitūdine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suōs recep-

tum habeant. Ita mōbilitātem equitum, stabilitātem peditum in proeliis praestant, ac tantum ūsū cotidiānō et exercitātiōne efficiunt, utī in dēclivī ac praecipitī locō incitātōs equōs sustinēre et brevī moderārī ac flectere et per tēmōnem percurrere et in jugō insistere et sē inde in currūs citissimē recipere cōsuērint.

34. Quibus rēbus perturbātis nostrīs novitāte pugnae tempore opportunissimō Caesar auxilium tulit: namque ējus adventū hostēs cōstitērunt, nostrī sē ex timōre recēpērunt. Quō factō, ad lacessendum hostem et ad committendum proelium aliēnum esse tempus arbitrātus, suō sē locō continuit et, brevī tempore intermissō, in castra legiōnēs redūxit. Dum haec geruntur, nostrīs omnibus occupātis, quī erant in agrīs reliquī discessērunt. Secūtae sunt continuōs complūrēs diēs tempestātēs, quae et nostrōs in castris continērent et hostem ā pugnā prohibērent. Interim barbarī nūntiōs in omnēs partēs dīmīsērunt paucitātemque nostrōrum militum suis praedicāvērunt, et, quanta praedae faciendae atque in perpetuum suī liberandī facultās darētur, sī Rōmānōs castris expulissent, dēmōnstrāvērunt. His rēbus celeriter māgnā multitudīne peditātūs equitātūsque coāctā, ad castra vērunt.

Britons defeated in pitched battle. Caesar returns to Gaul

35. Caesar etsī idem, quod superiōribus diēbus acciderat, fore vidēbat, ut, sī essent hostēs pulsī, celeritāte periculum effugerent, tamen nactus equitēs circiter trīgintā quōs Commius Atrebās, dē quō ante dictum est, secum transportāverat, legiōnēs in aciē prō castris cōstituit. Commissō proeliō, diūtius nostrōrum militum impetum hostēs ferre nōn potuērunt ac terga vertērunt. Quōs tantō spatiō secūtī, quantum cursū et vīribus efficere potuē-

runt, complūrēs ex iīs occidērunt, deinde omnibus longē
10 lātēque aedificiīs incēnsīs sē in castra recēpērunt.

36. Eōdem diē lēgātī ab hostibus missī ad Caesarem dē
pāce vērērunt. Hīs Caesar numerum obsidum, quem ante
imperāverat, duplicāvit eōsque in continentem addūcī
jussit, quod, propinquā diē aequinoctiī, infirmīs nāvibus,
5 hiemī nāvīgātiōnem subiciendam nōn exīstimābat. Ipse
idōneam tempestātem nactus, paulō post mediam noctem
nāvēs solvit; quae omnēs incolumēs ad continentem
pervērērunt; sed ex iīs onerāriae duae eōsdem quōs reli-
quī portūs capere nōn potuērunt et paulō infrā delātae
10 sunt.

Treacherous attack by the Morini

37. Quibus ex nāvibus cum essent expositī milītēs cir-
citer trecentī atque in castra contenderent, Morinī (quōs
Caesar in Britanniam proficiscēns pācātōs reliquerat), spē
praedae adductī, primō nōn ita magnō suōrum numerō
5 circumstetērunt ac, sī sēsē interficī nōllent, arma pōnere
jussērunt. Cum illī, orbe factō, sēsē dēfenderent, celeriter
ad clāmōrem hominum circiter millia sex convērērunt.
Quā rē nūntiātā, Caesar omnem ex castrīs equitātum suīs
auxiliō mīsīt. Interim nostrī milītēs impetum hostium
10 sustinuērunt atque amplius hōrīs quattuor fortissimē
pugnāvērunt et, paucīs vulneribus acceptīs, complūrēs ex
hīs occidērunt. Postea vērō quam equitātus noster in
cōspectum vēnit, hostēs, abjectīs armīs, terga vertērunt
māgnusque eōrum numerus est occīsus.

38. Caesar posterō diē T. Labiēnum lēgātum cum iīs
legiōnibus, quās ex Britannia redūxerat, in Morinōs, quī
rebelliōnem fēcerant, mīsīt. Quī cum propter siccitatēs
palūdum quō sē reciperent, nōn habērent, quō superiōre

annō per fugiō fuerant ūsī, omnēs ferē in potestātem La-
biēnī pervēnērunt. At Q. Titūrius et L. Cotta lēgātī, quī
in Menapiōrum finēs legiōnēs dūxerant, omnibus eōrum
agrīs vāstātīs, frūmentīs succīsīs, aedificiīs incēnsīs, quod
Menapii sē omnēs in dēnsissimās silvās abdiderant, sē ad
Caesarem recēpērunt. Caesar in Belgīs omnium legiōnum 10
hīberna cōstituit. Eō duae omnīnō cīvitātēs ex Britan-
niā obsidēs mīsērunt, reliquae neglexērunt. Hīs rēbus
gestīs, ex litterīs Caesaris diērum vīgintī supplicātiō ā
senātū dēcrēta est.

C. JULII CAESARIS
COMMENTARII
DE BELLO GALLICÒ

LIBER QUINTUS

54 B.C. — Fleet built for second invasion of Britain.

(N.B. — Hereafter quantities are marked only in special cases.)

1. L. Domitio, Ap. Claudio consulibus discēdēns ab hibernis Caesar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuērat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus praefecerat, utī quam plūrimas possint¹ hieme nāves aedificandas veteresque reficiendas cūrent.¹ Earum mōdum fōrmamque dēmon-
strat. Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque² paulo facit hūmiliores, quam quibus in nostro mari utī consue-
vimus, atque id eo magis, quod propter crēbras commūta-
tiones aestuum minus māgnos ibi fluctūs fieri cognoverat;
ad onera ac multitudinem jūmentorum transportandam
paulo lātiores, quam quibus in reliquis utimur maribus.
Has omnes actuārias imperat fieri, quam ad rem hūmilitas
multum adjūvat. Ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves,
ex Hispania adportari jūbet. Ipse, conventibus Galliae
citerioris perāctis, in Illyricum proficīscitur, quod a
Pirustis finitimam partem provinciae incursionibus vāstari
audiebat. Eo cum vēnisset, cīvitatibus mīlites imperat

¹ Ms., *possent, curarent.*

² Meusel, *subductionisque.*

certumque in lōcum convenire jubet. Qua re nūntiata, Pirustae legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant nihil earum
 20 rerum pūblico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demon-
 strant¹ omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere. Per-
 ceptā ōratione eorum, Caesar obsides imperat eosque ad
 certam diem addūci jubet; nisi ita fēcerint, sese bello
 cīvitatem persecūturum demonstrat. Iis ad diem addue-
 25 tis, ut imperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem
 aestiment poenamque constituent.

2. His confectis rebus conventibusque perāctis in citeri-
 orem Galliam revertitur atque inde ad exercitum proficis-
 citur. Eo cum vēnisset, circumitis omnibus hibernis,
 singulari militum stūdīo in summā omnium rerum inōpiā
 5 circiter sēscentas ejus generis, cūjus sūprā demonstravi-
 mus, naves et longas viginti octo invēnit instructas neque
 multum abesse ab eo, quā paucis diebus deduci possint.
 Conlaudatis militibus atque iis, qui negōtio praefuerant,
 quid fieri velit ostendit atque omnes ad portum Itium
 10 convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britan-
 niam trājectum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum
 trīgintā a continenti; huīc rei quod satis esse visum est
 militum relīquit. Ipse cum legionibus expeditis quat-
 tuor et equitibus octingentis in fines Trēverorum proficis-
 15 citur, quod hī neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio
 pārebant Germānosque Transrhēnānos sollicitare dice-
 bantur.

Trouble with the Treveri

3. Haec cīvitas longē plurimum totius Galliae equitatu
 valet māgnasque habet cōpias peditum, Rhēnumque, ut
 sūprā demonstravimus, tangit. In ea civitate duō de
 prīncipatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomārus et Cinge-

¹ Meusel, *demonstrent*.

tōrix; ē quibus alter, simul atque de Caesaris legionum-
que adventu cognitum est, ad eum vēnit, se suosque
omnes in officio futuros neque ab amicitia populi Rōmāni
dēfecturos cōfirmavit quaeque in Trēveris gererentur
ostendit. At Indutiomarus equitatum peditatumque
cōgere iisque, qui per aetatem in armis esse nōn poterant,
in silvam Arduennam abditis — quae ingenti māgnitudine
per mēdios fines Treverorum a flūmine Rhēno ad initium
Rēmorum pertinet — bellum parare instituit; sed postea-
quam nōn nūlli pīncipes ex ea civitate, et familiāritate
Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitūs perter-
riti, ad Caesarem vēnērunt et de suis pīvātīm rebus ab
eo petere coeperunt, quōniam civitati cōsūlere non pos-
sent, veritus, nē ab omnibus dēsererētur, legatos ad
Caesarem mittit: Sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad
eum venire nōluisse, quō facilius civitatem in officio con-
tinēret, ne omnis nōbilitatis discessu plēbs propter im-
prudentiam lāberetur: itaque esse civitatem in sua
potestate, seseque, sī Caesar permitteret, ad eum in castra
venturum, suas civitatisque fortūnas ejus fidei permis-
surum.

25

4. Caesar, etsī intellegebat, quā de causā ea dicerentur,
quaeque eum res ab instituto cōsilio deterrēret, tamen,
nē aestatem in Trēveris cōsūmere cōgeretur omnibus ad
Britannicum bellum rebus comparatis, Indutiomarum ad
se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis,
in iis filio propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim
evocaverat, cōsōlatus Indutiomarum hortatusque est, uti
in officio manēret; nihilo tamen sēcūs principibus
Treverorum ad se convocatis, hos singillatim Cingetorigi
conciliavit, quod cum merito ejus a se fieri intellegebat,
tum māgni interesse arbitrabatur ejus auctōritatem inter

suos quam plurimum valēre, cujus tam ēgregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. Id tūlit factum graviter Indutiomarus [suam grātiā inter suos minui] et, qui jam
 15 ante inimico in nos animo fuisset, multo gravius hōc dolore exarsit.

Caesar ready to sail

5. His rebus constitutis Caesar ad portum Itium cum legionibus pervēnit. Ibi cognōscit sexāgintā nāves, quae in Meldis factae erant, tempestate rējectas cursum tenēre non potuisse atque eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse; reliquas paratas ad nāvigandum atque omnibus
 10 rebus instructas invēnit. Eodem equitatus totius Galliae convēnit nūmero millium quattuor prīncipesque ex omnibus cīvitatibus; ex quibus perpauca, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia, reliquos obsidum loco
 10 secum ducere decreverat, quod, cum ipse abesset, motum Galliae verebatur.

Dumnorix the Aeduan gives trouble

6. Erat unā cum cēteris Dumnorix Aeduus, de quo ante ab nobis dictum est. Hunc secum habēre in primis cōstituerat, quod eum cūpidum rerum nōvarum, cūpidum imperii, māgni animi, māgnae inter Gallos auctōritatis
 5 cognoverat. Accēdebat hūc, quod in concilio Aeduum Dumnorix dixerat sibi a Caesare rēgnū civitatis deferri; quod dictum Aedui graviter ferebant, neque recūsandi aut deprecandi causā legatos ad Caesarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat.
 10 Ille omnibus primo precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia relinqueretur, partim quod insuētus navigandi mare timēret, partim quod religionibus impediri sese diceret.

Posteāquam id obstinate sibi negari vīdit, omni spe impetrandi ademptā, principes Galliae sollicitare, sēvocare singulos hortarique coepit, ūti in continenti remanē-¹⁵ rent: metu territare: non sine causā fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spōliaretur; id esse consilium Caesaris, ut, quos in cōspectu Galliae interficere verēretur, hos omnes in Britanniam trāductos necaret; fidem reliquis interponere, jūsjurandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex usu Galliae intel-²⁰ lexissent, communi consilio administrarent. Haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferebantur.

7. Qua re cognita Caesar, quod tantum civitati Aeduae dīgnitatis tribuebat, coērcendum atque deterrendum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem statuebat; quod longius ejus āmentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum, ne quid sibi ac reipūblīcae nocēre posset. Itaque dies 5 circiter viginti quīque in eo loco commoratus, quod Corus ventus navigationem impediēbat, qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit, dābat operam, ut in officio Dumnorigem continēret, nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret; tandem idoneam nactus¹⁰ tempestatem, milites equitesque conscendere in naves jubet. At, omnium impedītis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Aeduorum a castris insciente Caesare dōmum discedere coepit. Qua re nūntiata, Caesar, intermissa prōfectione atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam¹⁵ partem equitatūs ad eum insequendum mittit retrahique imperat; si vim faciat neque pāreat, interfici jubet, nihil hunc se absente pro sāno facturum arbitratus, qui praesentis imperium neglexisset. Ille enim rēvocatus rēsistere ac se manu dēfendere suorumque fidem implorare coepit²⁰ saepe clāmitans līberum se liberaeque esse civitatis. Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumsistunt hominem atque inter-

ficiunt; at equites Aedui ad Caesarem omnes rēvertuntur.

Caesar sails the second time

8. His rebus gestis, Labieno in continente cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tuēretur et rem frumentariam prōvidēret, quaeque in Gallia gererentur cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempore
5 et pro re caperet, ipse cum quīnque legionibus et pāri nūmero equitum, quem in continenti relinquēbat,¹ ad sōlis occasum naves solvit et lēni Africo prōvectus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit et, longius delatus aestu, orta lūce sub sinistra Britanniam
10 relictam conspexit. Tum, rūsus, aestūs commutationem secutus, rēmis contendit, ut eam partem insulae caperet, quā optimum esse ēgressum superiore aestate cognoverat. Qua in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis grāvibusque nāvigiis, non intermisso rēmigandi
15 labore, longarum nāvium cursum adaequāunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano ferē tempore, neque in eo loco hostis est visus; sed, ut postea Caesar ex captivis cognovit, cum magnae manūs eo convenissent, multitudine navium perterritae (quae cum
20 annotinis prīvatisque, quas sui quisque commōdi fecerat, amplius octingentae uno erant visae tempore) a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

Caesar lands quietly and pursues the enemy inland

9. Caesar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiae consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus

¹ Another reading, *reliquerat*.

trēcentis, qui praesidio navibus essent, de tertia vigilia ad hostes contendit eo minus veritus navibus, quod in lītore 5 molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, et praesidio navibusque Quintum Atrium praefecit. Ipse noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duōdecim hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibēre et 10 proelium committere coepērunt. Repulsi ab equitatu se in silvas abdidērunt, locum nacti ēgregiē et nātūrā et opere munītum, quem domestici belli, ut videbantur,¹ causā jam ante praeparaverant; nam crēbris arbōribus succisis omnes introītūs erant praeclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rārī propugnabant 15 nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi prōhibebant. At milites legionis septimae, testudine factā et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Caesar prosequi vetuit, et quod loci naturam 20 ignorabat, et quod, magna parte diēi consumpta, munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

Caesar hears his ships are wrecked

10. Postrīdie ejus diei māne trīpertīto milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fūgerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, cum jam extremi essent in prōspectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nūntiarent superiore nocte, 3 māxima coorta tempestate, prope omnes naves adflīctas atque in litore ējectas esse, quod neque ancōrae funesque subsisterent, neque nautae gūbernatoresque vim tempestatis pati possent; itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

10

¹ Meusel, *videbatur*.

Britons gather under Cassivellaunus

11. His rebus cognitis, Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque in itinere resistere jubet, ipse ad naves revertitur; eadem fere, quae ex nūntiis litterisque cognoverat, cōram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circiter quadraginta
 5 navibus, reliquae tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit et ex continenti alios arcessi jubet; Labieno scribit, ut, quam plurimas possit,¹ iis legionibus, quae sint² apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multae operae ac
 10 laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione conjungi. In his rebus circiter dies decem consūmit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque ēgrēgiē mūnītis, easdem copias, quas
 15 ante, praesidio navibus reliquit; ipse eodem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eo cum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiae Britannorum convenerant, summā imperii bellicae administrandi communi consilio permissā Cassivellauno; cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen
 20 dividit, quod appellatur Tamēsis, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta. Huic superiōre tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant; sed nostro adventu permoti, Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque praefecerant.

Description of Britain and its people

12. Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insula ipsi³ memoriā proditum dicunt, maritima pars

¹ Common reading *posset*.² Common reading *sunt*.³ Meusel, *ipsa*.

ab iis, qui praedae ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis trans-
 ierunt (qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appel-
 lantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt) et bello 5
 illato ibi permanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt.
 Hominum est infinīta multitudo creberrimaeque aedificia
 fere Gallicis consimilia, pecōrum¹ magnus numerus.
 Utuntur [aut aere] aut nummo aureo aut taleis ferreis ad
 certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nāscitur ibi 10
 plumbum album in mediterrāneis rēgionibus, in maritimis
 ferrum, sed ejus exigua est copia; aere utuntur importato.
 Materia cujusque generis ut in Gallia est praeter fāgum
 atque abiētem. Lepōrem et gallinam et ānserem gustare
 fās non pūtant; haec tamen alunt animi volūptatisque 15
 causā. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Gallia, remissiori-
 bus frigoribus.

13. Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum lātus est con-
 trā Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, qui est ad
 Cantium, quo ferē omnes ex Gallia naves adpelluntur, ad
 orientem solem, infērior ad merīdiem spectat. Hoc per-
 tinet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit 5
 ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem; qua ex parte est
 Hibernia, dīmidio minor, ut aestimatur, quam Britannia,
 sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britan-
 niam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quae appellatur
 Mona: complures praeterea minores subjectae insulae 10
 exīstimantur; de quibus insulis nōn nūlli scrīpserunt dies
 continuos trīgintā sub brūmā² esse noctem. Nos nihil de
 eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aqua
 mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes vide-
 bamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum 15
 opīnio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contrā

¹ Meusel, *pecoris*.

² Meusel, *brumam*.

septentriones; cui parti nūlla est objecta terra, sed ejus angulus lateris māximē ad Germaniam speetat. Hoc millia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existi-
20 matur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu viciēs centum millium passuum.

14. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quae regio est maritima omnis, neque multum a Gallica differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerūque frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt
5 pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes vērō se Britanni vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore¹ sunt in pugna aspectu; capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis rasa praeter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent dēni duodēnique inter se com-
10 munes et maximē frātres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed si qui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est.

Britons harass Caesar

15. Equites hostium essedariique ācriter proelio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflīxerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint atque eos in silvas collesque compūlerint; sed, compluribus interfectis, cupi-
5 dius insecuti, nōn nūllos ex suis amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt, duabusque missis subsidio
10 cohortibus a Caesare atque his primis legionum duarum, cum hae perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per

¹ Meusel, *horribiliores*; see Notes.

medios audacissime perruperunt seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Q. Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus submissis cohortibus, repel-¹⁵ luntur.

16. Toto hoc in genere pugnae cum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod neque insequi cedentes possent neque ab signis discedere audērent, mīnus aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo⁵ proelio dīmicare, proptereā quod illi, etiam consulto plerumque cederent et, cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent et pedibus dispari proelio contenderent. Equestris autem proelii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat.¹⁰ Accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur stationesque dispositas habērent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

Caesar wins a victory. Britons disperse

17. Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constitērunt rārique se ostendere et lēnius quam prīdiē nostros equites proelio lacessere coeperunt. Sed merīdiē cum Caesar pabulandi causā tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex⁵ omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, cum post se legiones vidērent, praecipites hostes ēgērunt, magnoque eorum¹⁰ numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac

fūgā protinus, quae undique convenerant auxilia disces-
serunt, neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum
15 copiis hostes contenderunt.

Caesar attacks Cassivellaunus

18. Caesar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesim
in fines Cassivellauni exercitum dūxit; quod flumen uno
omnīno loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest. Eo
cum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis rīpam
5 magnas esse copias hostium instructas. Ripa autem erat
acutis sudibus praefixis munita, ejusdemque generis sub
aqua defixae sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis
a captivis perfūgisque, Caesar, praemisso equitatu, con-
festim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed ea celeritate atque
10 eo impetu milites iērunt, cum capite solo ex aqua exsta-
rent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinēre
non possent ripasque dimitterent ac se fugae man-
darent.

19. Cassivellaunus ut sūprā demonstravimus, omni
deposita spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis,
millibus circiter quattuor essedariorum relictis, itinera
nostra servabat paulumque ex via excedebat locisque
5 impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat atque iis regionibus,
quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque
homines ex agris in silvas compellebat et, cum equitatus
noster liberius praedandi vāstandique causā se in agros
ejecerat,¹ omnibus viis sēmitisque essedarios ex silvis
10 emittebat et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum
iis confligebat atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat.
Relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum dis-
cedi Caesar pateretur, et tantum in agris vāstandis incen-

¹ Meusel, *effunderet*.

diisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant. 15

20. Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas (ex qua Mandubracius adulēscēns, Caesaris fidem secutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat, — cuius pater in ea civitate rēgnum obtinuerat interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno, ipse fūgā mortem vītaverat) legatos ad Caesarem mittunt pollicenturque sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos; petunt, ut Mandubracium ab injuria Cassivellauni defendat atque in civitatem mittat, qui praesit imperiumque obtineat. His Caesar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui 10 Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

A British "town" stormed

21. Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuria prohibitis Cenimagni, Segontiāci, Ancalites, Bibrōci, Cassi, legationibus missis, sese Caesari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit non longe ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse silvis paludibusque mūnītum, quo satis māgnus 5 hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impedītas vāllo atque fossa munierunt, quo incursionis hostium vitandae causa convenire consuērunt. Eo proficīscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregie nātūrā atque opere munitum: ta- 10 men hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes paulisper morati militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt seseque aliā ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus multique in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti. 15

**British attack on naval camp fails. Cassivellaunus
submits**

22. Dum haec in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare supra demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quattuor reges praeerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segovax, nuntios mittit atque
5 his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improvviso adoriantur atque oppugnent. Ii cum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione facta, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes re-
duxerunt. Cassivellaunus hoc proelio nuntiato, tot detri-
10 mentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maxime etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Caesarem mittit. Caesar cum constituisset hiemare in continenti propter repentinos Galliae motus, neque multum aestatis superesset, atque id facile
15 extrahi posse intellegeret, obsides imperat et quid in annos singulos vectigâlis populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit; interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubracio neu Trinobantibus noceat.

Caesar sails for Gaul

23. Obsidibus acceptis exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quod et captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et non nullae tempestate perierant naves, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare
5 instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero tot navigationibus neque hoc neque superiore anno ulla omnino navis, quae milites portaret, desideraretur; at ex iis, quae inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur et prioris commeatus expositis militibus et quas postea Labienus

faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta perpaucae locum 10
caperent, reliquae fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas cum
aliquamdiu Caesar frūstrā expectāasset, ne anni tempore
a navigatione excluderetur, quod aequinoctium suberat,
necessario angustius milites collocavit ac, summa tran-
quillitate consecuta, secundā initā cum solvisset vigiliā, 15
prima luce terram attigit omnesque incolumes naves per-
dūxit.

CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

NOTES

BOOK IV

Chapter 20.

Si tempus deficeret (trans. "if the season were too short"): the historical indirect for *si deficiet*. What is the rule for the mood of a subord. clause in indirect discourse? Explain the change of tense (see Sequence). — **magno sibi usui**: double dat.; *sibi* of interest, *usui* of tendency or purpose served. — **fore** : = *futurum esse*. — Distinguish **mōdō** (adv.) from *modō* (abl. of *modus*). — **adisset, perspexisset, cognovisset** : historical indirect for fut. perf. indic. Why the mood, why the tense? — Decline **loca** and **portus** in sing. and plur. — **Gallīs** : dat. of interest, mod. *incognita*. — **illō** : adv.; compare *eō*. — Distinguish use of **quisquam** (*any*) from that of *quis* and *aliquis*. — **Quanta esset** : what kind of question? Explain the mood. Note other examples in this sentence. Explain the tense and translate into Latin: "He cannot find out how great the island is, what tribes inhabit it, what experience in war they have, and what customs they observe."

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline in agreement *exigua pars, his locis, omnis Gallia, omnibus bellis, magno usui, eas regiones, maior multitudo*.
2. Give gender of *pars, aestas, locis, hiems, auxilia, tempus, usui, portus, regio, magnitudo, natio, institutis, navium*, and refer to rules.
3. Recite prin. parts of *proficisci, intellego, gero, deficio, adisset, cognosco, incolo, utor, reperio*.
4. Compare *maturus, magnus, idoneus*.

Chapter 21.

Cognoscenda : gerundive agreeing with *haec*. Give the gerund construction and note any other way of expressing this purpose.

— **priusquam faceret**: *priusquam* takes indic. of *fact* and subjunct. of *anticipated possibility*. Here the possibility is represented as one that occurred to the mind of the person quoted. — **periculum**: risk, hazard; here translate “make the attempt” or “venture.” — **ad se**: *se* here is indirect for the speaker. The direct would be “return to me.” Trans. into Latin. — **revertâtur**: note the primary (vivid) sequence after *mandat*. What would the historical be? — **Quam . . . classem**: here *Quam* is a rel. adj. mod. *classem* in the same clause, “what fleet he had built.” Our syntax requires “fleet” as the antecedent, “the fleet which,” etc. — **perlato**: give principal parts of *perfero*. — **qui polliceantur**: rel. of purpose. Be careful not to translate this as if it were indic. *pollicentur*; say “ambassadors come to promise.” Observe the primary sequence and give the historical substitute. — **dare**: inf. as noun, the obj. of *polliceantur*. The ordinary construction would use the phrase *se daturos (esse)* as the obj. — **imperio**: what case do verbs of obeying govern? — **Quibus auditis . . . pollicitus**. Great care should be taken in rendering these participles into Eng. A literal mixing of the absolute phrase with a participle qualifying the subject is not proper; say “Having heard these, he made liberal promises, etc., . . . and sent them back home.” — **domum**: when is *motion towards* expressed without the prep. *ad*? — **Unā**: adv., “together,” “along.” — **Atrebatibus superatis**: abl. abs. defining the time of the occurrence, “when he had conquered,” etc. — **et virtutem**: *et* = both. — **sibi** refers to Caesar; indirect for the person quoted; C. would say “mihi fidelem eum esse arbitror.” — **Cujusque**: “and of whom,” “and whose,” not from *quisque*. — **Magni habeo**, “I esteem highly”; *magni (pretii)*, gen. of value, one phase of the gen. of description; *habeo*, I hold, deem, or consider. — **Huic imperat**, etc.: the subjunctives in this are puzzling. Trans. as if it read as follows: *Huic imperat (ut) quas civitates possit adeat* (“visit what states he can”), (*ut eas*) *hortetur ut . . . sequantur* (“and urge them to espouse the cause of Caesar”). The verbs depending upon *imperat* are *adeat*, *hortetur*, *nuntiet*. With *ut* suppressed they form abbreviated clauses of purpose or indirect command. — **possit**: subjunct. because in a subord. cl. indirect quotation. — **seque**: *se* means Caesar, the person quoted; direct statement *ego veniam*. — **Huic**: note the case governed by

impero; also the Latin equivalent for Eng. inf. after the verb of commanding.— **Quantum**: a neuter substantive, subject of *potuit*, the whole clause acting as a noun in the acc. of extent mod. *perspectis*; trans. “as far as his opportunity allowed, seeing that he (*qui = cum is*) dare not.” — **auderet**: subjunct. with causal relative (see Grammar). — **Nave** and **die**: explain the abl. in each case. — **perspexisset**: subjunct. either of an indirect question (*quae*, interrog. from *quis*) or of a quoted relative clause (*quae* rel. from *qui*).

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

Give prin. parts of *polliceor*, *permaneo*, *constituo*, *hortor*, *sequor*, *nūntio*, *do*, *egredior*, *audeo*, *revertor*, *perspicio*.

Chapter 22.

Navium parandarum causa: change this to the gerund construction. What limitation to the gerundive in the gen. plur.? — **moratur**, vivid present, the regular tense with *dum* = while, where the imperfect would be expected. — **legati venerunt qui se excusarent**: compare *qui polliceantur* in chap. 21. Note the difference in sequence. — **de superioris temporis consilio**, “for (concerning) their conduct (policy) in the past.” — **homines**: to be taken as an appositive to the understood subject, “because, (being) uncivilized people . . . they,” etc. — **consuetudinis**, objective gen. mod. *imperiti*, an adj. of *knowledge*. What adjectives are modified by the gen.? — **populo**: dat. indirect obj. of *fecissent*. *Bellum tibi infero* is the more usual phrase. — **fecissent**: why does *quod* take subjunct. here? — **imperāssent = imperavisset**: subjunct. in a quoted relative clause. Trans. into Latin “We will do what you shall have ordered.” Note that the pluperf. subjunct. corresponds in indirect historical sequence to the fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse. — **pollicerentur**, see *excusarent* above. — **has tantularum rerum occupationibus**, “these engagements in such trifling affairs”; *tantulus*, diminutive of *tantus*; *rerum*, possessive gen. — **quod volebat**: note *quod* with indic. Why? Contrast *quod fecissent* above. — **belli gerendi facultatem**: gerund or gerundive? — **Britanniae**: dat., indirect obj. of *anteponendas*, “preferred to Britain.” — **anteponendas**: gerundive of necessity. With *esse* it makes what is called the *passive periphrastic*. — **eis**

numerus imperat: dat. of person receiving the order, acc. of thing ordered; "demands a large number *from them*" or "levies a large number *upon them*." — **in fidem recipit,** "takes them under his protection," "into his keeping." — **Coactis contractisque,** "gathered up and brought in." — **quot,** "which number," lit. *as many as*. — **quod praeterea navium,** etc., "what war ships he had besides"; "all the war ships he had"; *navium*, partitive gen. mod. *quod*. — **Huc accedebant:** "to these were added," "there were in addition to these." — **ā millibus,** "at a distance of eight miles." — **tenebantur quo minus possent,** "were detained and prevented from being able" (see use of *quo minus* in Grammar). — **ducendum:** gerundive of necessity with *exercitum*. — **arbitratur:** cannot mean "which he (Rufus) might think sufficient" because a relative clause in virtual indirect quotation would require the subjunct. It must mean "which he (Caesar himself) thought sufficient" expressing the bare fact, not as a quotation.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Principal parts of *relinquo, cogo, jubeo*.
2. Distinguish *accidit* and *accēdit*.

Chapter 23.

nactus: see **nanciscor**. — **tertiā vigiliā:** abl. of location in time, "somewhere in the course of the third watch," *i.e.* between midnight and 3 A.M. The night (*i.e.* the space between sunset and sunrise, however long or short it might be) was divided into four periods, called "watches." About September 1 each of these would be about three hours long. Only the day—sunrise to sunset—was divided into hours (*hōrae*). — **ulteriorem portum:** these ports cannot be accurately located, as the whole coast has suffered alterations from the action of the ocean. The main port of embarkation was probably between Boulogne and Calais, and the *portus ulterior* at either Ambleteuse or Calais. — **se,** "him," the speaker. — **paulo tardius,** "rather slowly"; compare *tardē*. — **horā quartā:** about 10 A.M. It had taken about eight or nine hours to sail thirty miles. The point reached was off Dover. — **expositas,** "drawn up in view." — **ita montibus anguste,** etc., "so closely was it bordered by mountains." The Ms. reading

angustis ("mountains so close") seems awkward. — **adigi**: inf. pass. of *adigo*. — **posset**: what use of the subjunct. ? — **dum . . . convenirent**: *dum* (= until) takes indic. for *fact* and subjunct. for *anticipated possibility*. Here, not "until they actually assembled," but "for them to assemble." — **horam nonam**: about 3 P.M. — **cognovisset, vellet**: subjunct. of indirect question, unless these are to be taken as quoted relative clauses, *i.e.* "what (he said) he had learnt." — **ut rei . . . postularent**: these two *ut*'s = "as"; *postularent* is subjunct. because in a subord. clause quoted in indirect discourse. — **ut quae**, "as being things which." — **habērent**, "involved"; same reason for mood as in *postularent*. — **administrarentur**: to be taken with *monuit* as if *ut* of purpose were expressed before *ad nutum*. — **litore** seems to be a bare abl. of location (without the usual *in*); it may be explained as an abl. abs.; trans., however, "off an open and level shore." Somewhere near Deal, seven miles north of Dover. — **his dimissis**: be careful in translating these participles. Write this sentence out as an exercise in Eng. composition. — **sublatis**: see *tollo*. — **constituit**: note the different meanings this verb may have.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline *his rebus, ulterior portus, primis navibus, cuius loci* (be careful of the plur.), *celer motus, uno tempore* (sing.).
2. Prin. parts of *solvit, attigit, expositas, adigi, tollo*.
3. Trans. *having dismissed this man; having obtained (nanciscor) these ships*.

Chapter 24.

cognito . . . praemisso . . . subsecuti: note this chain of participles, "on learning the plan . . . , sent forward cavalry . . . and following up with," etc. — **genere**: why the case ? — **consuē-runt = consuēvērunt**: why the perf. ? Distinguish *consuesco* and *consuevi*. — **copiis**: often explained as abl. of accompaniment without *cum*; really an abl. of means or manner. — **navibus**: abl. of separation. — **prohibebant**: note the tense; continuation here means sustained effort, "tried to prevent." — **has causas**: *has* here points forward. — **nisi**, "except." — **militibus** (dat. of agent) . . . **et desiliendum et consistendum erat**: "the soldiers had (both) to leap down, gain a footing, and . . ."; the gerundive

is impersonal. Why? — **locis, manibus**: abl. abs. — **oppressis**: dat. agreeing with *militibus*; trans. "the soldiers (being) in ignorance of the locality, with their hands occupied, and (they themselves) being weighed down," etc. — **illi**, "the enemy," lit. "those others." — **cum . . . conicerent**: trans. as if *coniciebant*; on what principle does *cum* take the subjunct. here? Where we say "when they *were* hurling," the Latins said, "just about the time when they *would be* hurling"; trans. *cum* here "while." — **Quibus rebus**: abl. of means with *perterriti*. — **generis**: gen. depending upon *imperiti*; see *consuetudinis*, chap. 22, line 4. — **alacritate**: abl. with *utebantur*. — **quo**: abl. with *uti*; on what principle is *quo* neut. though one of its antecedents (*alacritate*) is fem.?

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. What adjectives are modified by the gen.?
2. What verbs appear to "govern" the abl.? What is the real relation?
3. What is the usual Latin mode of expressing the agent with the passive voice? What exception?
4. Decline *grave onus, eadem alacritas, pedestre proelium*.

Chapter 25.

Quod ubi: Eng. cannot use a rel. pron. here; trans. "when C. observed *this*." Note the Latin tendency to introduce a sentence with a rel. — **naves longas**: obj. of *jussit*. — **et species**: *et* = "both." — **inusitatio** may be rendered (1) "rather strange" or (2) "more strange" (than that of the *onerariae*). — **barbaris**: dat. of interest mod. *inusitatio*. — **usui nostris**: what construction? — **pedem rettulerunt**, "fell back," "retreated" (of a short space). — **qui . . . aquilam ferebat**, "(he) who," "(the one) who." — **ut . . . eveniret**: verbs of *asking, persuading, warning, exhorting, commanding* (except *jubeo*), take an object noun clause of purpose. — **legioni**: dat. of interest with *feliciter*. Explain the other datives in this sentence. — **Cum dixisset**: cite the rule for *cum* (when) with the subjunct. — **inter se**, "one another." — **ne . . . admitteretur**: see note above on *ut . . . eveniret*. — **Hos**: trans. as if it read *cum hos conspexissent*. Why is *hos* put first? — **hostibus**: what case does *appropinquo* govern?

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline *species inusitator, lātus apertum, miles cunctans, vox magna, tantum dēdecus*.

2. Prin. parts of *verto, moreo, constituo, consisto, pello, propello, refero, cunctor, do, prodo, desilio, praesto*.

Chapter 26.

Pugnatum est : note this impersonal construction instead of *pugnauerunt utrique*. — **utrisque** : why plur. ? — **atque** : supply *quod*. — **alius aliā ex navi**, "one from one ship, another from another" (lit. "a different man from a different ship"). — **occurerat, adgregabat** : sing. because *alius* is sing. ; trans. in the plur. — **aliquos**, "any" in the sense of "some." — **ubi . . . conspexerant, . . . adoriebantur** : this combination of tenses is significant. The pluperf. in the "when" clause gives the meaning of repetition, "whenever," etc. This sense is strongly marked in the imperf. of the main clause, "whenever they saw, they *would* attack." *Ubi* in this connection is exactly like *cum* with the same combination of tenses ; contrast with this *ubi conspexerunt = cum conspexissent*, "when they saw (once)." See *ubi animadvertit*, chap. 25, line 1. — **impeditos**, "(these) hampered (men)," or "hampered as they were." — **ab latere aperto**, "on the exposed side," the right side because the shield was carried in the left hand ; *ab* here denotes the quarter *from* which the thing is viewed. — **universos** : disting. from *omnes*. — **coniciebant**, "kept hurling." — **quod cum animadvertisset** : cf. *quod ubi animadvertit*, chap. 25, "when he observed (once)." — **quos . . . conspexerat . . . submittebat** : note the same combination of tenses as above with *ubi* = "whenever" ; "whomsoever he saw (from time to time), to these he *would* send." His *noticing* and *ordering* took place *once* ; but after that he *repeated* the act of *sending*. — **simul** = *simul atque*, conj., "as soon as." — **suis** : abl. abs. — **neque potuerunt**, "but they were not able" ; *neque* often has this adversative force (= *sed non*). — **longius**, "any great distance." — **potuerant** : bring out the exact force of this tense as compared with the preceding *potuerunt*. — **Hoc unum . . . defuit**, "C. lacked this one thing to complete his usual (old-time) good fortune" ; *Caesari*, dat. of interest with *defuit*.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Prin. parts of *insisto, occurro, adiorior, compleo*.

2. Gender of *species, magnitudo, ordo, res, dies, virtus, onus, motus, alacritas, navis, altitudo, legio, litus, dēdecus*.

Chapter 27.

Quae imperāssset (= *imperāvisset*): subjunct. of a quoted subord. clause. Direct discourse would have the fut. perf. indic. Trans. into Latin "We will do what you shall have ordered." — **Hunc illi . . .**: *hunc* is the obj. of *comprehenderant*, *illi* the subject; *egressum* modifies *hunc*; trans. "Him on disembarking they had seized and cast into chains, though (*cum*) he was bringing Caesar's instructions as a messenger"; *cum*, concessive, takes the subjunct. — **modo**: abl. of *modus*, "after the manner of." — **ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt**, "laid the blame of that affair upon the mob." — **propter . . . petiverunt**: "owing to their thoughtlessness asked to be pardoned," *i.e.* because it was not intentional wrongdoing. — **Caesar questus . . .**: do not trans. literally. Write the simple facts in Caesar's order. Then put together in a good Eng. sentence, something like this: "C. complained because after sending . . . and seeking . . ., they had . . . but said" — **obsides imperavit**, "demanded hostages"; what would *obsidibus imperavit* mean? Substitute a clause telling what C. demanded. — **arcessitam** modifies *partem*. Trans. "when summoned." — **diebus**: abl. of time *within which*, really *location of time*. — **daturos**: supply *esse*. — **suos**, "their men."

Chapter 28.

post diem quartum quam est ventum: trans. "four days after Britain was reached"; *post diem quartum quam* to be taken as = *die quarto postquam*. The phrase *post diem quartum* is treated as a comparative followed by *quam* ("than"). Note the impersonal *est ventum*. The passive is purposely vague as regards "who reached?" — **leni vento**: described as an abl. of accompaniment or attending circumstance; this, however, is only another way of designating here the abl. abs., which is really an abl. of the situation; trans. "in a gentle breeze." — **solverunt**, "cast off,"

"weighed anchor." — **cum adpropinquarent**: consider the reason for the subjunct. — **ut nūlla posset**: why subjunct.? — **earum**: what kind of gen.? — **aliae . . . aliae**, "some . . . others." — **referrentur**: subjunct. coörd. with *posset*. — **propius occasum**: notice that the adv. here has the power to govern an acc. — **magno sui periculo**, "at great peril to themselves"; **sui**, shading between a possessive and an objective gen.; **periculo**, abl. of the situation, circumstance or manner. — **tamen**: this marks the adversative idea that the danger was not realized, for they escaped to the continent; trans. "These, however, cast anchor, but when (or since) they were being filled by the waves, they were compelled to put to sea in the face of the night, and so made for the mainland." — **adversā nocte**: abl. abs., "the night being against them," as when we say "in the teeth of the storm."

Principal parts of *co-orior*, *proveho*, *jacio*, *peto*.

Chapter 29.

accidit ut: notice the noun clause of weakened result, acting as subject of *accidit*. — **consuēvit**: why perf.? — **quibus**: abl. of means. — **transportandum curaverat**, "had had the army transported"; *transportandum*, a gerundive of necessity, "looked after the army as one to be transported." Trans. into Latin "He will get a ship built." — **Compluribus . . . facta est**: "when several ships had been wrecked and the rest—owing to the loss of ropes, etc.—were useless for sailing, great uneasiness (as was inevitable) arose throughout the army." Notice the flexibility of the Latin period as regards parentheses. — **totius exercitūs**: subjective gen. with *perturbatio* = *totus exercitus perturbatus est*. — **Neque enim**: trans. *neque* as *non*. — **quibus . . . possent**: subjunct. of result following the relative of characteristic (= *ut eis*): "no ships of such a kind that in them they would be able to be carried back." Ignore this in translating, "no ships in which they could." — **usui**: dat. of purpose or tendency. — **omnibus**: dat. of interest with *constabat*. — **constabat**, impersonal verb, "it was agreed," or "well known"; subj. is *oportere*, of which the subj.

is the impersonal *hiemari*; a chain of impersonals, "it was well known that it behooved that the winter should be passed." Trans. "it was clear to every one that the winter ought to be passed in Gaul." — in *hiemem*, "for the winter."

Principal parts of *frango, deligo* (bind) — disting. from *deligo* (choose).

Gender of *nox, aestus, facultas, funis, hiems, pax*.

Chapter 30.

Quibus rebus . . .: this long sentence should be translated carefully. Do not render the participles and *cum* clauses literally; break the sentence into three, dividing at *conlocuti* and *producere* and rendering *quod* by "for," thus: "On learning . . . the chiefs . . ., who . . ., held a conference. When they saw . . ., and learned. . . they thought it best to renew the war, cut off our men . . . and prolong . . . For they felt sure" — **Romanis**: what kind of dat.? Give the rule for prepositional compounds of *sum*. — **militum, castrorum**: classify these genitives. — **hōc**: adv. of degree mod. *angustiora*, "all the smaller"; or abl. of cause, "by reason of this." — **factu**: see Grammar on supines. — **duxerunt**: secondary meaning of *duco*, "think, deem." — **frumento**: abl. of separation with *prohibere*. — **his superatis**: render as a condition = *si hi superati essent*. — **reditu**: see *frumento* above. — **transiturum**: supply *esse*, subj. *neminem*.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Describe the uses of the two supines.
2. **belli inferendi causa**: give three equivalents: 1, *ad*; 2, *ut*; 3, supine (justify the supine).
3. Principal parts of *loquor, intellego, claudio, intercludo, infero, confido* (name the semi-deponents), *discedo*.
4. What is the adj. for *nemo*? State peculiarities of declension in both.

- Chapter 31.

ex eventu navium, "from what had happened to the ships." — **ex eo, quod**, "from the fact that"; *eo*, abl. of *id*, "this, namely, that," etc. (*quod* a subord. conj. introducing a noun clause). What

is the relation of the noun clause? — **fore** = *futurum esse*, subj. *id*; here *quod* is the rel. pron. — **suspiciabatur**, “began to suspect”; the imperf. sometimes has this force. — **comparabat, conferebat**, etc.: what do these imperfects picture? — **materiā, aere**: why abl.? — **quae . . . naves, earum**: lit. “what ships . . . , of these”; say “the timber and bronze of those ships which.” Note the Latin tendency to put the rel. clause first and include the antecedent noun in it, followed by a demonst. pron. — **ad reliquas reficiendas**: give the *causā* construction. Which is the neater? — **usui**: dat. What use? See chap. 20. — **cum** = “when,” with *administraretur*. — **summo studio**: abl. of manner, or, possibly, of accompaniment. See Grammar for omission of *cum* with the latter. — **reliquis**: abl. of means with *navigari*. — **ut navigari posset effecit**: “made it possible for the voyage to be made”; the *ut* clause is a noun clause of weakened result, obj. of *effecit*; *navigari* is impersonal.

Decline *aes*, copper, and *aër*, air. Note their gender.

Chapter 32.

geruntur = *gerebantur*. What is the rule for *dum*, “while”? See chap. 22. — **frumentatum**: supine. Which? What use and with what restriction? — **septima**: what is the case construction in Eng. and Latin with *passive verbs of naming, making*, etc.? — **cum**, “since.” — **ventitaret**: frequentative verb from *venio*. — **in statione**, “on guard.” — **quam consuetudo ferret**, “than usual,” lit. “than custom warranted or bore.” Why subjunct. *ferret* and *fecisset*? Give the Latin direct discourse of what the messengers would say to Caesar. Observe the operation of sequence in this. — **consilii**: partitive gen. with *aliquid*, “some new plan.” — **aliquid initum (esse)**: this phrase is in apposition to *id*. — **secum**: *se* refers to Caesar, the speaker referred to in *jussit*. Express in Latin the command in Caesar’s own words. — **processisset**: the ordinary pluperf. subjunct. with *cum*, “when,” (= Eng. pluperf. indic.); lit. *just about the time when he would have*, etc. Ignore this of course in translating. — **suos**, “his own men.” — **premi, sustinēre, conici**: bring out the exact force of these present infinitives. — **Nam quod**, etc., “for because, as all the grain had been harvested from the other parts, there was only one

part left"; *frumento* is abl. abs. — **delituerant**: do not overlook the tense. — **tum dispersos** . . . : the translating of these participles is a good exercise in Eng. composition. First write down the several facts as simple sentences in the order of the Latin, then express in a properly connected Eng. sentence. Notice the agreement of each participle: *dispersos* and *occupatos* with object of *perturbaverant*; *adorti* with subject; *interfectis* with abl. abs. *paucis*. — **equitatu**: what two constructions may *circumdo* have?

Principal parts of *appello* (call), *appello* (or *adpello*) (bring a ship to port), *maneō*, *suspīcor*, *suspicio*, *confercio*, *meto*, *delitēsko*, *adorior*.

Chapter 33.

per omnes partes: "in all directions." — **terrore equorum**: if this means "the terror inspired by the British horses," *equorum* is *subjective* gen. = *equi* (*Romanos*) *terrent*; if it means "the terror caused the Roman horses," it is *objective* gen. = *equos* (*Romanorum*) *terrent*. Probably the former, as *rotarum* is certainly *subjective*, and besides the Romans were fighting practically without horses. Some take *equorum*, applied to the British horses, as *objective*, as if *terreo* meant "I fear." — **pedibus**, "on foot," abl. of manner. — **si illi premantur**: note the conditional force of the pres. subjunct.; the *ideal* or *vague* future, "if the others *should be* hard pressed." Look up the Grammar on conditional sentences. — **habeant**: what use of the subjunct.? Note the sequence. — **expeditum receptum**, "a ready retreat." — **praestant**: note the two meanings of *praesto*: 1. intrans. "stand at the head of, surpass, excel, be better"; 2. trans. "cause to stand forth, exhibit, display." — **brevi** (*spatio*), "within a short space." — **consuērint** = *consuēverint*, perf. subj. of result, after *tantum efficiunt uti*.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline *ipse terror*, *magnus strepitus*, *multi aurigae*, *declivis locus* (sing. and plur.), *usu cotidiano*, *breve spatium*, *longus tēmo*.
2. Give rule for gender of masculine nouns in third decl.
- * 3. Principal parts of *curro*, *flecto*, *praesto*.

Chapter 34.

Quibus rebus : abl of *means*, mod. *perturbatis*. — **perturbatis nostris** : either dat. with *auxilium tulit* or abl. abs. — **novitate** : abl. of *cause*, "owing to the novel mode of fighting." — **adventu** : abl. of *location of time* or *time when*. — **alienum** (*tempus*), "unfavorable" (lit. "another person's"). — **suo loco** : the usual *in* is omitted. — **geruntur** : note the tense with *dum*. See chaps. 22 and 32. — **qui erant in agris reliqui**, "the rest (of the Britons) who were in the fields." — **continuos dies** : acc. of extent of time. — **quae continērent** : rel. of *characteristic* and subjunct. of *result*, "such as to keep," lit. "which would keep"; *quae* = *tales ut eae*. — **sui liberandi** : trans. as if *se liberandi*; "of freeing themselves"; *sui* with the gerundive in the singular may be explained by the fact that the so-called reflexive form *sui*, commonly translated "themselves," is really the neut. sing. gen. of *suus*, *a*, *um*, meaning "their own personality." — **si expulissent**, "if they once expelled"; the pluperf. subjunct. here does not express "contrary to fact"; it is the indirect historical sequence for fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse. Trans. into Latin "a great opportunity will be given us, if we expel" (*shall have expelled*). — **daretur** : why subjunct. ?

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Principal parts of *consisto*, *lucesso*, *praedico* (*are*), *praedico* (*ere*), *pello*, *expello*, *cogo*, *venio*.
2. Gender of *dies*, *res*, *tempestas*, *pars*.

Chapter 35.

ut effugerent : noun clause of weakened result, in apposition to *id*. — **si essent pulsi** : pluperf. subj. for fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse; see *expulissent*, chap. 34. — **tanto spatio**, "over as much ground," a rare use of the abl., where one would expect the acc. of extent. It may be identified with the abl. of the *route over which* or *way by which*, which is rather common. See Hale and Buck's Latin Grammar, 426, b. — **Quos**, the obj. of *secuti* : "Having followed these as far as their speed and strength would permit."

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Principal parts of *video*, *fugio*, *nanciscor*, *constituo*, *verto*, *occido*, *occido*, *caedo*, *cado*, *cedo*, *incendo*.
2. Compare *diu*, *longē*, *lātē*, *grāviter*, *bēnē*.
3. Distinguish meanings of *vis* (sing.) and *vires* (plur.).

Chapter 36.

His : dat. of interest with *duplicavit*. — **die** : abl. abs., denoting cause, “as the day of the equinox was at hand, and his ships were weak”; why *die* fem. (see Grammar)? — **hiemi** : dat. indirect obj. of *subiciendam*. — **quae** = *et eae*, trans. “and his ships” because *naves* is omitted in rendering *naves solvit*, “cast off.” — **incolumes**, “unharméd”; disting. from *tutus*, “safe” (before the event). — **delatae**, see *defero*.

Chapter 37.

cum essent expositi : the common pluperf. subjunct. after *cum*, “when”; trans. as indic.; see note on *processisset*, chap. 32. — **contenderent** : note sharply the change in tense; also reason for subjunct. (See previous note.) — **proficiscens**, **pacatas** : a good example of the difference between the so-called pres. and the perf. participle. — **non ita magno numero**, “with not so large a number” (as afterwards appeared on the scene); *numero*, abl. of *manner* or *circumstance*; there is no need of supplying the sense of *cum*, “together with”; in fact, it might be explained as abl. abs. or abl. of the *situation*. — **si nōllent** : historical indirect in a quoted subord. clause, for pres. indic. of direct discourse; trans. into Latin “lay down your arms if you do not wish yourselves to be killed.” — **sese** here does not denote the speaker, but is closely reflexive to its own verb. — **orbe facto** : the *orbis* or hollow circle, with officers and baggage in the centre, corresponded to the modern hollow square. It was a desperate measure in case of attack from all sides. Note the gender of *orbis*. — **ad clamorem**, “in response to the outcry”; *hominum* belongs to *millia*. — **suis auxilio** : double dat.; see chap. 20. — **amplius horis** = *amplius quam horas*, acc. of extent of time; *amplius*, *plus* and *minus* may omit *quam* without disturbing the case. Here the usual change to the abl. is made. —

occidērunt : what difference in meaning between this and *occidērunt*?
 — **Postea quam** : to be taken as a conjunctive phrase, “after.” —
vero marks the contrast between the desperate but successful
defence of the Romans and their *relief*. Notice that *magnus numerus* is evidently intended as a stronger expression than *complures*.

Principal parts of *caedo*, *cado*, *occido*, *occido*, *verto*.

Chapter 38.

rebellionem : note that this is not best translated *rebellion*, but “renewal of war”; *rebellionem facio* = “I renew the war.”
 — **siccitates** : it is not common to find an abstract noun in the plur.; trans. as sing. — **quo reciperent** = (*aliquem locum*) *ut eo reciperent*, “a place to retreat to”; *quo* (adv.) = *ut eo* is a rel. of characteristic followed by the subjunct. of *purpose*. — **habērent** : subjunct. of cause after *cum*. — **quo perfugio** : modifier of *erant usi*. — **anno** : abl. of *time when*. — **constituo** : review the different meanings of this verb. — **Eo** : adv. — **ex litteris**, “in pursuance of a despatch from Caesar”; note the meanings of *littera* in sing. and plur.; *ex* here suggests the idea of a *result growing out of* something. — **supplicatio** : “thanksgiving.” The ceremony was really a *humiliation* before the gods; lit. “a bending of the knee,” and at times meant *supplication* for delivery from distress. It was usually a three days’ cessation from business, but on special occasions the time might be increased. The people each day went in solemn procession to the temples of the gods, whose images were taken down and placed, as though banqueting, before richly spread tables. On this occasion it was a political triumph for Caesar, secured by his friends in the face of bitter opposition from his enemies in the Senate.

CAESAR, DE BELLO GALLICO

NOTES

BOOK V

Chapter 1.

ut . . . consuērat (= *consuēverat*): what does *ut* with the indic. mean? — **legatis imperat uti naves aedificandas curent**, “orders the lieutenants to see to the building of ships”; see Grammar on Noun Clauses of Purpose with verbs of *asking, commanding*, etc. Note this use of the gerundive with *curo* in a causative or factitive sense, “get a thing done.” — **quam plurimas possint**, “as many as they possibly can,” more emphatic than *quam plurimas*. — **possint**, subjunct. because in a subord. clause virtually quoted in indirect discourse. — **modum formamque**, “style and shape.” — **subductionesque**: some read *subductionisque*. The former is acc. plur. governed by *ad* (“for the purpose of beaching them”); the latter is gen. sing. depending upon *celeritatem* (“quickness in beaching”). — **facit humiliores**: sc. *eas*. — **quam quibus** as though *quam eas quibus, quibus*, abl. with *utī*. — **id (facit) eo magis**, “this (he does) the more”; *eo*, adv. of degree. — **minus magnos**, *minus* adv. of degree. — **fieri**: give the exact force of the tense. — **ad onera (transportanda) ac multitudinem transportandam**, “for transporting cargoes and the large number of baggage-animals”; *transportandam*, gerundive, agrees with the nearer noun *multitudinem*, but belongs in sense also to *onera*. — **paulo latiores (eas facit)**. — **Has actuarias imperat fieri**, “these he orders to be built as rowing-vessels”; *actuarias*, objective pred. adj.; *impero* commonly takes *ut* and subjunct., but in the passive the inf. phrase may be used. — **quam ad rem** = *ad quam rem*. — **multum**: adv., really acc. of extent. — **adportari jubet**: compare with the construction of *imperat*. — **vastari**: note the tense. — **audiebat**: note the tense. — **civitatibus milites imperat**: see note on *obsides imperat*, Book IV, chap. 27; “levies soldiers

upon the states" or "demands soldiers *from* the states": dat. of the *person receiving the command* and acc. of the *thing ordered*. — **qui doceant**: note the mood; subjunct. of *purpose* after the rel. of *characteristic*; "send envoys *to inform* him." — **publico consilio**, "by public consent" or "as a matter of state policy." — **demonstrant**: indic. of fact, but *demonstrent* would be subjunct. of purpose with *qui*. — **paratos facere**, "ready to make," a use (rare in Latin) of the complementary inf. with an adj. — **omnibus rationibus**, "by every method," lit. "all means." — **ad certam diem**, "by a definite day." — **fecerint**: perf. subjunct. because in a quoted subord. clause, primary sequence: the direct discourse would call for the fut. perf. indic. "unless you shall have done so." — **arbitros dat**: "appoints judges" or "arbitrators." — **qui aestiment**: note the subjunct., "to estimate the damages and fix the penalty." What would historical sequence call for here?

Chapter 2.

Eo cum venisset . . .: observe the following outline in translating: *Eo cum venisset, omnia hiberna circumivit atque, singulari militum studio, sescentas (naves) ejus generis cujus . . . et longas (naves) viginti octo instructas (esse) invenit*, "on arriving there, he made the rounds of all the winter camps, and found that through the extraordinary zeal of the soldiers," etc. — **singulari studio**: abl. of cause or means. — **in**, "in the midst of." — **cujus** = *cujus generis naves*; trans. as if *quod*. — **supra demonstravimus**: in chap. 1, the *humiliores et latiores acturias*. — **abesse ab eo. quin . . .**: lit. "were not far from this, but that they might be launched in a few days"; say "were within a little of being in a position to be launched in a few days." Even this is overloaded as compared with ordinary Eng. "they were within a few days of being ready for launching." — **quin**: see Grammar on Subjunctive Uses of *quin* with certain *negative* expressions of *doubting, hindering, lacking*, etc. — **paucis diebus**: abl. of time *within which*. — **negotio**: dat. with *præfuerant*. — **quid velit**: subjunct. of an indirect question. — **trajectum**: noun = "crossing," "passage across." — **millium**: gen. of description with *trajectum*: *passuum*, partitive gen. depending upon *millium*. — **Huic rei**: dat. of purpose; "for this purpose." — **quod satis esse . . .**:

“what seemed to be sufficient soldiers”; *militum*, partitive gen. depending upon *satis*. — **legionibus expeditis**: see Introduction, under Baggage.

Chapter 3.

plurimum valet, “is the strongest”; *plurimum*: adv., really acc. of extent. — **Galliae**: partitive gen. — **equitatu**: abl. of specification. — **ex quibus alter**, “of these the one,” i.e. *Cingetorix*; this *alter* would naturally be followed by another = “the other”; but *Indutiomarus* is used instead. — **simul atque**, “as soon as.” — **in officio futuros (esse)**, “would be loyal.” — **neque** = *et non*. — **defecturos**, “fall away from (or desert) the friendship of the Roman people.” — **gererentur**: subjunct. of an indirect question. — **At Indutiomarus . . .**: observe the following order: *at Indutiomarus equitatum . . . cogere instituit bellum-que parare iis abditis . . .* “But Ind. determined to collect cavalry and infantry and prepare for war, hiding in the . . . (which with vast extent, etc.) all those who . . .” — **ingenti magnitudine**: abl. of manner mod. *pertinet*. — **et familiaritate . . .**, “both by their intimacy with”; *Cingetorigis*, gen. of possession, “the close connection of C. (with themselves).” The outline of this sentence is as follows: *sed posteaquam principes venerunt et . . . petere coeperunt (quoniam . . . vererentur), Indutiomarus (veritus . . .) mittit*; “After several chieftains came . . . and began . . ., Ind., fearing . . . sent . . .” — **Sese . . .**: supply “saying” before this. — **idcirco**, “for the following reason.” referring to the *quo* clause. — **noluisse**: note the tense; compare with *nolle*. — **ad eum** = *ad Caesarem*. What would he say in addressing C. ? — **quo facilius (quo = ut eo)**, “that he might the more easily”; see Grammar on *quo*, of purpose, with comparatives. — **in officio contineret**, “keep the state loyal.” — **ne**, “for fear lest.” — **omnis nobilitatis discessu**, “through the withdrawal of all the nobility”; *discessu*, abl. of cause. — **esse civitatem**: acc. and inf. continuing his statement, “that consequently,” etc. — **sese**: Ind. himself, the speaker. — **ad eum**, “to Caesar.” — **si permetteret**: historical indirect for fut. indic. of direct discourse.

Trans. into Latin: "The state is under *my* control and *I*, if *you will permit*, will come to *you* and intrust *my* own fortunes and those of the state to *your* keeping."

Chapter 4.

Caesar, etsi: *Caesar* is the subject of *jussit*. To avoid this long gap between subject and verb, say, "although *C.* knew." — **dicerentur, deterrēret:** note the tense; why the mood? — **ab instituto consilio,** "from his original purpose." — **omnibus . . .**, "when all things . . ." — **in iis,** "and among them." — **filio:** abl. abs. continuing, or repeating, the construction of *his ad-ductis*. — **consolatus . . .**, "he consoled *Ind.* and urged him to . . ."; the *uti* clause is a noun clause of weakened purpose, obj. of *hortatus est*. — **quod** ("which") . . .: trans. "this he both knew to be done by him in accord with this man's merits, and he thought . . ." — **cum . . . tum . . .**, "both . . . and . . ." — **merito:** abl. of cause. — **magni interesse,** "it to be very important"; *magni* (*pretii*), gen. of value; look up Grammar on *interest* and *refert*. — **valere:** this inf. phrase is the subject of *interesse*; "that the influence of the man (*ejus*) whose remarkable good will . . ., should be as great as possible. . . ." — **perspexisset:** subjunct. because the subord. clause is really *quoted* in indirect discourse from *Caesar's* thought. — **Id factum . . .**, "at this fact *Ind.* was annoyed; namely, that his influence should be lessened"; the phrase *gratiam minui* is in apposition to *id factum*. — **qui . . . fuisset:** *qui* = *cum is* (causal rel.), hence subjunct.: "whereas he had already been of an unfriendly spirit towards us." — **animo:** abl. of description; see Grammar. — **hoc dolore:** abl. of cause, "owing to this resentment, his anger became much more inflamed." — **exarsit:** from *exardesco*.

Principal parts of *tango, dēsero, consulo, lābor, exardesco?*

Chapter 5.

portum Itium: see map of Gaul. — **eodem:** adv., "to the same place." — **omnibus rebus:** abl. of specification, "in all respects," or abl. of means, "with all things." — **Eodem convenit:** notice that Latin says "assemble to a place," where we say "assemble

at." — **quorum . . . perspexerat**: does this denote the *fact* stated independently by the narrator, or *part of the quoted thought* implied in *decreverat*? How would these two be distinguished in Latin in this subord. clause? — **decreverat**: see verb *decerno*. — **abesset**: historical indirect for fut. ind. of direct. He would say to himself, "I fear an uprising when I *shall be* absent." — **Galliae**: is this a possessive or an objective gen.?

Principal parts of *revertō*, *decerno*, *instruo*.

Chapter 6.

unā cum. "along with." — **in primis**: adv. phrase = "particularly," "especially"; lit. "among the foremost." — **rerum, imperii**: objective genitives with adj. of *desire*; see Grammar on adjectives that are modified by the gen. — **animi, auctoritatis**: gen. of description, mod. *eum*, "high-spirited and possessing great influence." — **Accedebat huc quod**: "there was the additional fact that"; the *quod* clause is the subj. of *accedebat*. — **deferri**: note the tense, not "had been offered"; the offer was still standing. — **quod dictum**. "this statement"; *dictum*, the neut. of the perf. part. used as a noun. — **graviter ferebant**. "resented." — **neque . . . audebant**, "but they had not the courage to send"; *neque*, as often, is adversative here, = *sed non*. — **Ille**: Dumnorix. — **primo**, "at first." — **omnibus precibus**. "by all sorts of entreaties." — **quod . . . timēret**: not "because he *actually* feared the sea," but "because he alleged he feared." On what principle does *quod* here take the subjunct.? See Grammar. — **insuetus navigandi**: see note on *cupidum imperii* in this chapter. — **quod diceret**: a peculiar case of *attraction*; trans. simply "because he said," as if it were *quod dicebat*; it does not mean "because he said he said." — **religionibus**, "religious considerations," or "scruples." — **uti remanerent**: noun clause, obj. of *hortatus est* (really a weakened adverbial clause of purpose). — **territare**: best taken as complement of *coepit* from previous context; so *interponere*, *poscere* below; although these infinitives may be taken as historical = *territabat*, etc. — **fieri**, "that not without cause was it happening that"; acc. and inf. governed by the verb of *saying* implied in *territare*; the *ut* clause is a weakened clause of result, acting as a noun, subj. of *fieri*. — **nobilitate**: abl. of separation.

— **id esse consilium** . . . : “that this was Caesar’s design, to take over into Gaul and kill there all those whom he feared,” etc.; notice *traductos necaret* = *traduceret et necaret*; *ut* . . . *necaret* is in apposition to *id*; *vereretur*, verb of a quoted subord. clause. — **reliquis**: ind. obj. of *interponere*. — **jusjurandum ut** . . . **administrarent**, “an oath (to the effect) that they would carry out”; the *ut* clause is in apposition to **jusjurandum**, implying purpose in a weakened way. — **ex usu**, “of advantage to.” — **intellexisset**: represents a fut. perf. ind. of direct discourse; *quod intellexerimus, administrabimus*. — **communi consilio**: abl., “by common consent.” — **deferebantur**: note the tense.

Decline *omnis nobilitas, commune consilium, jusjurandum*.

Chapter 7.

quod . . . **tribuerat**: “because he had so much respect for”; really “had assigned (in his own mind) so much importance to”; *dignitatis*, partitive gen. — **coercendum (esse)**: bring out the full force of the gerundive. — **posset**: why subjunct.? Supply *coerceri atque deterri*. — **prospiciendum**: supply *esse statuebat*. — **ne quid** . . . **nocēre posset**: “(precautions should be taken) so that he should be able to do no harm (to prevent him from doing any harm) to himself (Caesar) and the state”; *quid* is adverbial acc. of extent mod. *nocēre*; what verbs govern the dat.? — **dabat operam ut**: “exerted himself to”; what is the exact meaning of the tense? — **nactus tempestatem**: why not abl. abs.? — **impeditis animis**: “when the minds were occupied.” — **retrahi**: account for the infin.; see note on *actuarias fieri*, chap. 1. — **si vim faciat neque pareat**, “if he offers violence and does not obey,” or “if he should offer,” etc. The pres. subj. here may be accounted for in two ways: 1. as primary sequence, indirect discourse (implied in *jubet*) for fut. indic., *si faciet neque parebit*, vivid future (see Conditional Sentences); 2. as a vague future. — **nihil** . . . **facturum**: “thinking that this man in his (Caesar’s) absence would in no way act as a sane person”; *pro*, “in accordance with,” “as befits.” — **qui neglexisset**, “seeing that he had ignored” (*qui*, causal rel. = *cum is*). — **Ille enim**: this implies an ellipsis, “(and in this he was not wrong) for”; compare Greek

καὶ γάρ. — **civitatis**: pred. gen. of possession, "belonged to a free state." — **hominem**: here appears to be contemptuous, "the fellow."

Which tenses of *revertō* are usually deponent?

Chapter 8.

His rebus gestis . . .: this sentence is too long to translate literally: turn *relicto* into a verb ("he left Labienus"), and put a period at *solvit*, saying at *ipse* "(while) he himself." Omit *et* (after *solvit*) and translate then, "He was carried on by . . . , but, about midnight the wind dropping, he was stayed in his course and, drifting too far (*longius*) . . . , beheld Br. passed by on his left" (*sub sinistrā*). — **rei frumentariae**: dat. of purpose, mod. *providēret*. — **pro**, "according to." — **pari numero quem**, "the same number as." — **ad solis occasum**, "towards sunset"; possibly "toward the West." — **rursus**, "back again" (= *reversus*). — **remis contendit ut**, "he rowed hard to." — **caperet**, "take," "reach"; a seaman would say "make." — **quā = in quā**. — **egressum**: a noun. — **aestate**: abl. of time, mod. *cognoverat*. — **virtus**, "endurance" (lit. "manliness"). — **qui**, "for they." — **navigiis**: abl. of means, mod. *adaequarunt*. — **non intermisso . . .**: here the abl. abs. denotes manner or means; "by not discontinuing." — **Accessum est . . .**: impersonal passive with *navibus* as abl. of means; trans. "Britain was reached by all the ships about noon." — **neque**: adversative = *sed non*, "but not an enemy." — **ut cognovit**: *ut* with indic., what force? — **manūs**, "bands," "forces." — **convenissent**: the ordinary pluperf. subjunct. with *cum* of plain time; "just when they would have assembled"; trans. as if indic. In these *when* clauses referring to the past, Latin seemed to represent the *fact* as viewed through the eyes of another, i.e. a sort of *oblique* narration, the same as we so often meet in *quoted* subord. clauses. — **perterritae**: fem. because referring to *magnae manūs*. — **quae**: antecedent *navium*. — **privatis** (*navibus*). — **sui commodi** (*causā*), "for his own convenience." — **erant visae** (*esse*), "were seen (to be)." — **discesserant**, "had quit the shore."

Chapter 9.

castris: dat. of purpose, mod. *idoneo*. — Break up this sentence as follows: “C. landed his army and selected a place When he learnt . . . , he left . . . to act as . . . and hastened . . . , fearing,” etc. — **consediscent**: why the mood? — **qui essent**: what use of the rel.? Explain these datives. — **de tertiā vigiliā**, “in the course of the third watch”; *de* means “at some time taken out of.” — **eo minus**: *eo*, an adv. of degree = “the.” — **navibus**: dat. of interest, mod. *veritus*; disting. *naves vereor* and *navibus vereor*. — **deligatas**, “fastened”; disting. *deligo, ere*, and *deligo, are*. — **relinquebat**: be careful of the tense. — **praesidio navibusque**, “over the guard and the ships”; do not mistake this for the “double dative”; what are the constructions of *praeficio* and *praesum*? — **Illi**: the enemy. — **equitatu**: abl. of manner or means. — **naturā et opere**, “by nature and by art.” — **arboribus succisis**: abl. abs. denoting *means*, “by the cutting down of trees”; *succisis* from *succido*. — **Ipsi**: the men themselves as opposed to their fortifications. — **rari**: appositional adj. to *ipsi*, “in scattered parties.” — **ingredi**: complement of *prohibebant*; trans. “from entering” (see Grammar on verbs of *hindering*). — **testudine facta**: the *testudo* here was a shelter consisting of shields held shingle-fashion overhead and resembling the shell of a tortoise. Sometimes *testudo* was applied to a portable shed, carried about as a shelter to men fighting or working beneath it. — **aggere adjecto**: a mound made of earth, sods, and any other material that could be carried in baskets or hands and heaped up. — **eos fugientes**: *eos*, the obj. of *prosequi*; the subject pron. of *prosequi* is not expressed; “C. forbade pursuing them in their flight.” — **et quod . . . et quod**, “both because . . . and.” — **munitioni**: dat. of purpose with *relinqui*.

Principal parts of *relinquo, veto, caedo, succido, consumo*.

Chapter 10.

in **expeditionem**, “as a flying column”; it meant an army moving rapidly and unencumbered by baggage (see Introduction). — **aliquantum**: acc. of extent. — **itineris**: partitive gen. —

extremi: this is ambiguous; it might mean "the rear of the enemy," or "the rear of the pursuing force just visible from the camp." It is usually taken the latter way. — **qui nuntiarent**: rel. of purpose. — **quod . . . subsisterent . . . possent**: the reason here is a quoted one, part of the indirect discourse whose main statements are made by the infinitives *adflctas esse*, etc. — **esse acceptum**: acc. with inf. because part of the report.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Decline *litus molle, arbores crebrae, pauca vulnera, is dies, superior nox*.

2. Gender of *navis, funis, vis, tempestus*.

Chapter 11.

in itinere resistere, "defend themselves while on the march," *i.e.* not to discontinue their progress while beating off attacks from the rear. — **sic ut**, "namely that," a clause of result giving the general conclusion based upon what he saw. — **amissis** . . ., "although, etc."; the abl. abs. here is concessive. — **magno negotio**, "at considerable trouble." — **refici posse**, "capable of being repaired." — **Labieno**: dat. — **ut instituat**: clause of weakened purpose, giving the substance of the command conveyed in his letter. It is a noun clause, obj. of *scribit*. — **possit**: if Caesar wrote *posset*, it would be a rather abrupt change to historical sequence in the midst of a sentence in vivid primary sequence; see *sint* and *instituat*. — **iis legionibus**: abl.; the legions treated as the means or instrument. — **sint**: the indic. *sunt* would be a parenthetical explanation of fact, not part of the quoted command. It does not seem natural. — **multae operae**: gen. of description. — **commodissimum esse**: the subject is the inf. phrase *naves subduci*, etc.; what is the relation of *naves*? — **ne nocturnis** . . . : lit. "not even the hours of the night being allowed to intervene for the labor of the soldiers"; trans. "the labor of the soldiers being discontinued not even during," etc.; observe the position of *ne* . . . *quidem*, inclosing the emphatic word. — **quas ante (reliquerat)**, "as (he had left) before." — **eodem**: adv.; "to the same place." — **maiores . . . convenerant**: read this sentence over rapidly as a study in the flexibility of Latin for purposes of eu-

phony and emphasis. — **summā imperii bellique administrandi**: “the supreme command and management of the war”; *summā*, here a noun = “sum total.” — **finēs**: obj. of *dividit*. — **quod**: rel. to *flumen*; explain the case of *Tamesis*. — **millia**: what case? — **Huic . . . cum reliquis . . .**, “between him and the other states continuous warfare had existed.” — **adventu**: abl. of means with *permoti*. — **toti bello . . .**: what case? do not translate literally; say, “had appointed him commander-in-chief for the war.”

Chapter 12.

quos natos . . .: *quos* is the subject of *natos* (*esse*); the phrase *quos natos* (*esse*) is the subject of *proditum* (*esse*) and makes with it the object of *dicunt*; *ipsi* is the subject of *dicunt*; trans. “who according to their own tradition were born on the island”; another reading *ipsā* would mean “on the island itself.” — **iis nominibus . . .**: lit. “by those names of states”; trans. “by the names of those states.” — **quibus**: abl. of source, mod. *orti*; “from which they were sprung before coming thither”; lit. “from which being sprung they came.” — **illato**: what difference between *bellum infero* and *bellum gero*? — **Hominum est . . .**: lit. “of people the multitude is boundless”; trans. “the population is vast.” — **Gallicis**: adj.; “Gallic (buildings),” “those of the Gauls.” — **consimilia**: *con* intensifies; “exactly like.” — **ad certum pondus . . .**, “ascertained to be of a definite weight”; lit. “tested to a . . .” — **pro nummo**: *pro* = “as,” “for”; lit. “instead of,” “as the equivalent of.” — **Nascitur**, “is produced,” or “found.” — **exigua**: contrast Caesar’s information with the state of affairs as realized in modern times. — **aere . . .**: bring out the emphasis; “the copper they use (is) imported.” — **cujusque**, “every”; what kind of gen. is *generis*? — **ut**, “as.” — **haec**: notice the gender; “these (creatures).” — **animi voluptatisque causā**, “for fancy and amusement.” — **Loca**: trans. “the climate.” — **frigoris**: abl. abs., “the cold being less intense.”

Gender of *pondus*, *aes*, *fāsus*, *abiēs*, *lepus*, *ānser*, *fās*; plur. of *locus*, *frīgus*.

Chapter 13.

triquetra : adj., supply *est*. — **naturā**, abl. of specification. — **angulus**, "corner." — **alter**, "the one"; as opposed to *inferior*, "the lower" (instead of a second *alter*, "the other"). — **quo** : adv., "whither." — **appelluntur** : disting. from *appellantur*; "are brought to port." "put in," "call" (of a ship, but not to be confused with *appello*, "I call"). — **inferior** : Cornwall; does it look south? — **Alterum** (*latus*), "the second side." — **vergit**, "tends." — **ad Hispaniam** : how accurate was C.'s geography? — **quā ex parte**, "off which side." — **dimidio minor**, "smaller by half"; *dimidio*, abl. of difference. — **pari spatio transmissus** : *transmissus* is a noun, "passage across"; *spatio* is abl. of description, mod. *transmissus*. — **atque** : with expressions of comparison ("same," "equal," "other") *atque* is rendered *as* or *than*, an outgrowth of its meaning *and*; "of the same distance *as*." — **In hoc medio cursu**, "in the midst of this channel." — **Mona** : the island Anglesey, still called by its inhabitants "Mon"; not the Isle of Man, which was formerly called Monopia; account for the case of *Mona*. — **subjectae** (*esse*), "to lie in the way," "to be opposite." — **dies continuos** : acc. of extent; *noctem* is the subject of *esse*. — **sub brūmā** : "about the time of the winter solstice" (*bruma* = *brevima* = *brevissima dies*, 22d day of Dec.); notice here *sub* with the abl. denoting *location at rest in time*; not the same as in *sub noctem*, "at the approach of night," acc. of *implied motion*. — **de eo**, "concerning that." — **reperiebamus** (imperf.): implies a continued effort to discover. — **nisi certis . . .**, "except that by accurate water-measurements"; *ex aqua* = "obtained from water" by means of the water-clock (clepsydra). — **ut fert opinio**, "as their opinion has it," "according to their opinion." — **millium** : gen. of description, mod. *longitudo*; the exact length is 590 Eng. = 610 Roman miles. — **Tertium** (*latus*), "the third side," i.e. the northeast side; C.'s geography is of course slightly astray. — **angulus . . . spectat**, "the general direction is towards." — **in longitudinem** : not literally "in length," though translated that way. — **millia octingenta** : acc. of extent; the true measurement is 550 Eng. = 570 Roman miles. — **in circuitu** : a departure from the ordinary abl. of specification without a preposition. — **mil-**

lium, gen. of description, mod. *insula*; *passuum*, partitive gen. mod. *millium*.

Principal parts of two verbs *appello*.

Chapter 14.

a Gallica . . ., "differ much from the Gauls in custom"; lit. "from Gallic custom." — **frumenta**: plur. = different kinds of grain. — **quod** . . . **efficit**: *quod*, rel. pron. — **hoc**, "on this account," abl. of means. — **horridiore aspectu**, "of a more dreadful appearance," abl. of description to the subject of *sunt*; the readings *horridiores* and *horribiliores* would make *aspectu* an abl. of specification. — **capillo**, abl. of description. — **deni**, "groups of ten"; what class of numeral? — **eorum**: pred. gen. of possession. — **habentur**, "are deemed." — **quo** (adv. whither), "into whose house." — **deducta**, "married." — **quaeque**: fem. of *quisque*.

Principal parts of *sero*, *vivo*, *differo*, *rado*.

Decline *lac*, *caro*.

Chapter 15.

proelio: abl. of manner. — **tamen ut**, "with the result, however, that." — **fuerint**, "proved"; perf. denoting the final occurrence. — **cupidius**, "too eagerly." — **ex suis**, "of their number." — **illi**, "the enemy." — **spatio**, "interval" (of time) — **nostris**: abl. abs. — **in eos facto, qui**, "upon those who." — **duabusque**: omit "and"; say "when two cohorts," etc. — **subsidio**: dat. of purpose. — **his primis**: a continuation of the abl. abs. *cohortibus*. — **spatio**: abl. abs. — **novo genere pugnae**, "new kind of fighting." — **incolumes**: disting. from *tutus*. — **Illi**, "the enemy."

Principal parts of *confligo*, *compello*, *consisto*, *perrumpo*.

Chapter 16.

cum . . . **dimicaretur**: a causal clause; *dimicaretur* is impersonal. — **possent, audērent**: subjunct. because the subord. clauses express part of what was perceived, being quoted in virtual indirect discourse; they represent *facts* viewed only as *possibilities* through the eyes of the person quoted as perceiving them. — **cedentes**,

"fugitives" (lit. "retreating ones"). — **minus aptos**, "ill adapted"; *minus*, adv. practically = *nōn*. — **hujus generis**: gen. of description, mod. *hostem*. — **equites . . . dimicare**: still depending upon *intellectum est*. — **illi**, "the enemy." — **consulto**: adv. — **cederent**: why subjunct. ? also *desilirent, contenderent* ? — **dispari proelio**: abl. of manner. — **ratio**, "method." — **et cedentibus et . . .**, "both to those retreating and to those pursuing"; we should express this, "brought just the same danger to pursuers as to the pursued." — **par atque idem**: the same in amount and identical in character. — **Accedebat huc ut**, "there was the additional fact that"; *ut* clause of weakened result, subject of *accedebat*. — **intervallis**: abl. of manner, or it might be interpreted as abl. abs., both amounting to the same thing in meaning. — **habērent**, etc.: explain these subjunctives. — **alios alii**, "one another." — **integri et recentes**, "unwearied and newly arrived men." — **defatigatis**: dat., indirect obj.

Chapter 17.

rari: adj. = in scattered parties. — **lenius**, "less vigorously." — **sic uti . . .**, "in such a way that they did not keep back from." — **finem sequendi fecerunt**: trans. freely. — **subsidio**: *fido* and its compounds govern an abl. of the *thing* relied upon. — **cum . . . vidērent**: causal, telling *why* they relied. — **egerunt**: see *ago*, "drive." — **sui colligendi**: gerundive, mod. *sui*, = *se colligendi*, gerund governing *se* as obj.; see note on *sui liberandi*. Book IV, chap. 34. — **consistendi, desiliendi**: gerunds. — **quae undique convenerant auxilia** = *ea auxilia quae*, etc., "those reinforcements which"; lit. "what reinforcements." — **summis copiis**: abl. of manner, "in full force."

Chapter 18.

ad flumen in fines: notice the Latin idiom: two adverbial phrases of motion, mod. *duxit*, "to the river (and) into the territories," where we should use one phrase of motion, mod. "led" and an adjectival phrase, mod. "river." "to the river Thames (*i.e.* a place) in the territory." — **quod flumen**, "which river." — **omnīno** here = "only." — **hoc** = (*in*) *hoc (loco)*. — **ad alteram**

ripam, "on the other bank," *i.e.* adjoining. — **ejusdem generis** . . . **sudes**, "stakes of the same kind." — **flumine**: abl. of means, mod. *tegebantur*. — **cognitis a captivis**: *a* = "from." — **ea celeritate**, "with *such* speed." — **cum** . . . **exstarent**, "although only their heads were above water"; what is the literal translation? — **capite**: abl. of means, just about the same here as the abl. of difference used with comparatives. — **ut** . . . **non possent**: result or purpose? What difference in the negative? — **ripas dimitterent**, "quit the banks."

Principal parts of *ago, tego, tango, figo, frango, sto*.

Chapter 19.

contentionis, "of keeping up the strife." — **relictis**, "being left"; trans. "keeping about 4000." — **servabat**, "watched"; note carefully the tense. — **excedebat**, "kept withdrawing." — **iis regionibus**: abl. of the *route followed* or *way by which*; so is *quibus*; say "in those regions through which." — **compellebat**: give the tense its value: "would," etc. — **cum** . . . **ejecerat** . . . **emittebat**: see note on these tenses in Book IV, chap. 26; "when-ever our cavalry sallied forth . . . , he *would* let loose . . . and engage . . . and (all the while) kept hindering. — **vagari prohibebat**: complementary inf.; what is the construction with other verbs of *hindering*? See Grammar on *quā* and *quominus*. — **Relinquebatur ut**, "the result was that." — **neque** . . . **et**: take *neque* as = *et non*; "both refused to allow (did not allow) . . . and . . ."; or, better, omit "both." — **discedi**: impersonal passive; "a departure to be made," or "his men to depart." — **longius**, "any great distance." — **tantum noceretur**, "only so much injury was done"; *tantum*, acc. of extent; *noceretur*, impersonal, why subjunct.? — **in agris vastandis**, "in the way of devastating." — **hostibus**: dat. with *noceretur*. — **quantum** . . . , "as the legionary soldiers could accomplish by toilsome marching."

Chapter 20.

Interim Trinobantes . . . : an awkward sentence unless broken up; take out *ex qua* . . . *vitaverat*, and treat it as a separate sentence after the rest, thus: "meanwhile the T. . . . send envoys

. . . and promise. . . This was the state from which His father . . . , while M. himself" — **fidem secutus**, "espousing the cause of C." — **petunt ut defendat**, "ask him to protect"; *ut* clause of purpose, obj. of *petunt*. — **qui praesit**, "some one to be in authority"; rel. of characteristic in a clause of purpose. — **His imperat obsides**, "upon these C. levies hostages," or "from these he demands hostages"; *his*, dat. of *person* receiving the command; *obsides*, acc. of the *thing* demanded, = *ut obsides darent*. — **exercitui**: dat. of *interest* or the *person benefited*. — **ad numerum**, "to the (required) number."

Chapter 21.

militum injuria, "wrong-doing on the part of the soldiers"; *militum*, subjective gen. — **quo**: adv., "whither," "to which." — **convenerit**: perf. subjunct. in a quoted subord. clause. — **satis magnus**, "tolerably large," or "quite a large." — **contendit**, "hastens"; compare this meaning with that in chap. 17.

Gender of *palus*, *pecus*, *impetus*.

Chapter 22.

Dum . . . geruntur: what idiom in the tense? — **ad mare** (cf. *ad ripam*, chap. 18), "on the sea," *i.e.* close to the sea; reconcile this with the meaning in *ad Cantium*. — **regionibus**: dat., indirect obj. of *praerant*. — **de improviso**, "unexpectedly" (lit. "from the unforeseen"). — **imperat uti . . .**: what kind of *uti* clause? — **Cassivellaunus hoc proelio nuntiato . . .**: an awkward sentence to render into Eng.; say, "Cass., when this battle was reported, as he had sustained so many losses, had had his territories devastated and especially as he was alarmed . . . sent envoys. . . ." — **neque multum**, "and (since) not much"; *neque* = *et non*. — **extrahi**: some take this in the sense "wasted," *i.e.* if he remained in Britain; it seems better, however, to take it "spun out" or "employed" (on the continent). — **quid vectigalis**, "what tribute"; partitive gen. — **penderet**: dependent deliberative subjunct.; note the sequence. The direct deliberative would be *quid pendat*? "what is it to pay?" — **interdicit atque imperat**, "cautions and commands"; *interdico* commonly means "restrain" or "forbid." — **ne noceat**: negative purpose clause as obj.

of *imperat*, "not to," etc. ; observe the vivid sequence. — *neu* = *et ne*, used in purpose clauses ; *neque* = *et non* in clauses of fact.

QUESTIONS IN GRAMMAR

1. Distinguish *pendeo* and *pendo*.
2. What case do *praesum* and *noceo* govern?
3. Explain the different constructions of *impero*.

Chapter 23.

quod, "because"; this introduces the reason for returning in two trips. — **commeatibus**, "divisions," "relays"; abl. of manner. — **tot navigationibus**: probably abl. abs., "the voyages being so many"; but trans. "in so many voyages." — **hoc (anno)**. — **quae . . . portaret**: subjunct. by attraction, because forming part of a result clause and sharing the idea of *tendency* or *possibility*; it may be regarded as a clause of *characteristic* = *talis ut ea*, etc. — **desideraretur**, "was missing"; lit. "looked for in vain." — **remitterentur**: certainly the subjunct. by attraction, coming under the result clauses of which *caperent* and *reicerentur* are the verbs. — **et prioris . . . et quas**: lit. "both after landing the soldiers of the first division and (those ships) which Lab. had caused to be built"; Eng. requires symmetry in the "both . . . and" clauses: say "both those which had landed . . . and those which." — **prioris**: why not *primi*? — **numero sexaginta**, lit. "sixty in number"; say "to the number of sixty"; *numero* is abl. of specification. — **postea** means after C.'s departure for Britain, when Lab. had received news of the storm and C.'s order to build more ships, chap. 11. — **locum caperent**, "reached their destination." — **Quas** refers to *reliquae*. — **ne . . . excluderetur**, "for fear lest . . .," the negative purpose constituting his reason for not delaying longer; it modifies the verb *collocavit*. — **anni tempore**, "season." — **collocavit**, "stowed." — **cum solvisset**: awkward if rendered literally; omit *cum* (= "whereas") and change to a principal clause, beginning a new sentence at *prima luce*. — **initā vigiliā**: abl. abs., "the watch having been begun"; but render "at the beginning of"; between 9 and 10 P.M. about Sept. 15, 54 B.C.

EXERCISES

CAESAR, BOOK IV

NOTE. — The object of writing Latin is to ensure accurate knowledge of the language, partly for the purpose of mental training and partly with a view to future reading. No study is of value unless pursued in the scientific spirit, and scientific study means: —

1. The accurate and painstaking observation of facts and laws.
2. Careful exercise of the memory.
3. Practical application, or the obtaining of results through the individual efforts of the student. In natural science this is called laboratory work. In its elementary stage it does not consist in making new or startling discoveries, but in learning to handle materials.

Applied to Latin this "laboratory work" is to be found in the reconstructive process known as Latin Composition. It serves the purpose of mental drill and fixes the facts of the language clearly in the mind for future use. A finished Latin style is the result of years of study and practice. For the university matriculant the best results can be obtained by concentrating on *vocabulary* and *grammar as applied to sentence structure*. Continuity and gracefulness of style must be left to a more advanced stage.

Chapter 20

Word Review. — 1. summer, winter, north, aid, approach, island, coast, harbor, kind, practice, trader. — 2. small, early, suitable, remaining, known, unknown, maritime, how large, so large. — 3. set out, hasten, wage war, inhabit, find out, use, visit, fail or fall short, know, think, learn, discover. — 4. almost, only, still, although, either, or, neither, nor, and.

Exercise. — 1. How large are the ships? 2. The harbors are not so large. 3. He thinks the ships are large. 4. He will not find out how large the place is. 5. It will be of great service to me if only I visit (fut. perf.) these regions. 6. Nor are any harbors suitable. 7. He knows the harbors are not suitable. 8. In larger ships. 9. Except this island. 10. In this war. 11. In this summer. 12. They use suitable harbors. 13. What ships have they? 14. We do not know what ships they have

in this harbor. 15. He discovered that the island was larger.
16. When he had visited it (the island).

Chapter 21

Word Review. — 1. ship of war, forces, passage across, fleet, plan, state, envoy, hostage, military sway, opinion, valor, influence, faith, opportunity. — 2. make a venture, send ahead, send back, enjoin, return, order, assemble (intrans.), carry (news), submit to (obey), urge (exhort), overcome, appoint, esteem highly, follow, investigate, announce, disembark (intrans.), dare, observe (examine). — 3. Meanwhile, as soon as possible, there, thence, previous summer, through envoys, I make liberal promises.

Exercise. — 1. Having learnt these things. 2. For the purpose of learning this (*causā*). 3. This warship is not suitable for making the venture. 4. He promised to investigate all things. 5. I shall return to you after five days. 6. I enjoin upon you to return (that you return) to me. 7. The large fleet which had been built assembled. 8. Several states having sent ambassadors promise many things. 9. Having given hostages, they will not send aid to the Gauls. 10. The envoys who had promised these things were sent back home by Caesar. 11. The influence of the king who is faithful to me is highly esteemed by the Roman people. 12. Visit what states you can (shall be able); bid them be faithful to me, and tell them I shall soon (in a short time) be on their island. 13. They dare, since they dare, they have not dared.

jubeo, impero, hortor

1. I bid you return (1. *jubeo*, 2. *impero*).
2. He commands him not to disembark (*impero*).
3. He will urge them to give hostages.
4. He ordered ships to be built (1. *jubeo*, 2. *impero*).
5. They urged him to return.

Chapter 22

Word Review. — 1. conduct (policy), back, transport (ship), guard, custom. — 2. prepare, delay, leave, demand, bring (hos-

tages), collect, think, judge, arrive, hold. — 3. previous, so little, unacquainted with (what case?).

Exercise. — 1. Having prepared warships, he will set out. 2. Ships are to be prepared by me. 3. Ships have been prepared by him. 4. The envoys who came promised. 5. Envoys came, who promised. 6. Envoys were sent to promise (1. rel., 2. *ut*, 3. *causā*, 4. supine). 7. Men will come to excuse him. (Omit "men," and say, "There will come who may.") 8. These will come to promise. (Do not use rel. of purpose because the antecedent is not indefinite.) 9. This has happened more opportunely for me. 10. No enemies will be left behind my back, if they give (= shall give) hostages. 11. We shall do all things that you order (fut. perf.) 12. They wished to be excused because they had made war (as a matter of fact). 13. They said they had made war because they were inexperienced in these matters. (Give the rule for subord. clauses in indirect discourse.) 14. I must not put these matters before Britain. 15. You must give hostages. 16. Transports must be collected—have been collected. 17. He commands Rufus to hold these harbors (*impero*). 18. They wish to be excused for having waged war (*quod* giving the reason as a quoted one).

Chapter 23

Word Review. — 1. settle a matter, obtain suitable weather for sailing, third watch, set sail, farther port, embark, disembark, advance, follow. — 2. slow, slowly, a little too slowly, hill, reach, behold, narrow (close), heights, shore, drive a dart, wait. — 3. show, warn, wit, a demand (require), perform, military science, method (system), wind, tide, shore, favorable, give a signal, weigh anchor, moor ships.

Exercise. — 1. He waited that he might obtain suitable weather. 2. When he had settled these things, he set sail. 3. The cavalry, having advanced to the other port, embarked and followed him. 4. He gave orders that they should follow him. 5. He warned them to perform this quickly. 6. What (facts) has Caesar ascertained from the envoy? 7. What do

you wish us to do? 8. I will show you what I have learnt and what I wish to be done by you. 9. Wind and tide are more suitable. 10. They performed everything (say "all things") with speedy and shifting movement. 11. Anchors were weighed promptly (= on time).

Chapter 24

Word Review. — 1. charioteer, usually, remaining forces, battle, man, follow up, prevent. — 2. On account of, owing to, unknown, obstructed, unobstructed, heavy weight, leap down, gain a footing. — 3. wave, dry (land), water, urge on, fighting, zeal, am accustomed, unacquainted with, display zeal.

Exercise. — 1. Caesar must send cavalry ahead. 2. The soldiers must disembark. 3. When they had leaped down and steadied themselves in the sea, they advanced to dry land. 4. The locality was unknown, and their hands were obstructed. 5. They leaped down for the purpose of advancing. 6. He ordered them to advance against (*in*) the enemy (who were) hurling darts. 7. They saw that our men were frightened by the darts and horses. 8. He is accustomed to show great quickness in advancing. 9. They did not know why he used that kind of ships. 10. Their zeal is not the same as (= which) they displayed the previous summer. 11. These ships are not the same as I usually employ.

Chapter 25

Word Review. — 1. observe, remove, rout, hesitate, clear away, make a stand, moor (ships), fall back (retreat), betray, perform duty, incur disgrace. — 2. appearance, movement, exposed (open), loud voice, soldiers in a body, nearest ships, follow up, approach (what case?).

Exercise. — 1. He observed that the appearance of the war-ships was rather strange to the enemy. 2. Oars were of little use to the transports. 3. He bade his comrades leap down unless they wished (subord. clause in indirect discourse) to betray the standard to the natives. 4. He said that he at any

rate would leap down and carry the standard. 5. Leap down in a body, lest you incur disgrace. 6. Having leaped down, they followed up the standard. 7. The ships approached Britain about the third hour of the day. 8. He exhorted his comrades to leap down. 9. They saw that he was leaping down, and they said *they* would.

Chapter 26

Word Review. — 1. each, both, one from one ship another from another, some, whichever. — 2. greatly, however, whenever, likewise. — 3. they fought (impersonal), keep ranks, follow up standards, meet (encounter, fall in with), I attack, make an attack upon. — 4. exposed side, send support, overtake, put to flight, pursue, man (a boat), dry (place), am lacking.

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

when, whenever, as soon as

Exercise. — 1. When (*cum*) the battle had raged a long time, the enemy were put to flight. 2. Whenever Caesar observed this, he would order the boats to be manned. 3. When (*ubi*) he espied this soldier in distress, he sent him aid. 4. Whenever our men halted, the enemy would make an attack upon them. 5. When they had disembarked, they overtook their comrades. 6. As soon as the enemy were put to flight, he saw that he lacked cavalry. 7. The natives urged their chargers into the water when the Romans were disembarking.

Chapter 27

Word Review. — 1. immediately, meanwhile, then, from all sides, above, of one's own accord. — 2. recover one's self, bring commands, seize, throw into bonds (imprison), pardon, send for, seek, complain.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE

Accusative with Infinitive

Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statement

Exercise.—1. They said they would send the hostages whom they had sent for. 2. He learned that Commius had come. 3. They knew that he was bringing Caesar's commands. 4. They said they were seeking peace because they were hard pressed (*premo*) by war.

Translate (a) in Direct (b) in Indirect Discourse.—1. We shall give hostages. 2. We shall do all that you order (shall have ordered). 3. I complain because you have waged war upon me. 4. We shall send the rest of the hostages in a few days when they have come (shall have come). 5. They have seized the envoy whom I sent.

Chapters 28 and 29

Word Review.—1. upper harbor, storm, gentle breeze, spring up (*arise*), hold one's course, cast anchor, weigh anchor, take on board. — 2. tide, to wreck, cable, tackle, unseaworthy, material for repairs, lose.

PARTICIPLES

Exercise.—1. They were seen approaching the island. 2. A storm having arisen, the ships were wrecked. 3. A storm having arisen wrecked the ships. 4. The ships having set out were forced back. 5. All the tackle of the wrecked vessels was lost. 6. Having weighed anchor, they put to sea in the teeth of the storm. 7. The ships wrecked cannot be repaired. 8. It was agreed that the ships ought to be repaired. 9. Great uneasiness having been caused, Caesar repaired a few ships. 10. Having picked up the cavalry, these ships advanced several miles. 11. A storm arose (as) the ships (were) picking up the cavalry. (Write out a scheme of participles for *tollo*.) 12. The tackle of the ships picking up the cavalry was lost.

Chapters 30 and 31

Word Review. — 1. assemble, converse, perceive (know, understand), learn, think (4 verbs), lead, prevent, prolong, overcome, cut off, wage war (offensively), cross, feel sure, form a conspiracy, depart [withdraw], withdraw (trans.), begin. — 2. discontinue, suspect, lay in resources, gather corn, damage (wreck), repair, manage (perform), lose, to sail, accomplish a purpose.) — 3. fewness, scantiness (smallness), narrow (contracted), renewal of war, supplies (provisions), a return, again, gradually, secretly, without (prep.), although, not yet, still however, what happened to the ships, emergency, daily (adv.), severely, timber, bronze, rest of the ships, utmost zeal.

Exercise. — 1. They lack many things, for the camp in which they are is very small. 2. They decided to renew the war. 3. If Caesar is defeated or cut off from return (abl. abs.), no one will hereafter cross to our island to wage war upon us. 4. He felt sure that they would form a conspiracy. 5. He thought the corn he was collecting would be a support (dat. of purpose) against all emergencies. 6. He obtained timber and copper in Britain. 7. I know the voyage can conveniently be made with these ships. 8. He succeeded in repairing the rest of the ships. 9. In repairing the ships the soldiers exhibited (*utor*) the utmost zeal. 10. Caesar must repair these ships.

Chapter 32

Word Review. — 1. custom, dust, rank, suspicion, I suspect, remain, call (name), gather corn, gate, form a plan, on guard. — 2. follow up, advance, observe, press, hold out (resist), immediately, far, with difficulty, legion in close array, hide. — 3. scattered, lay down (arms), engaged, reap, suddenly, attack, rank, throw into confusion, surround. — 4. at the same time, as soon as, chariot (British), by night, hither, then, for (conj.), hurl darts.

Exercise. — 1. This is the best thing to do (supine). 2. He had sent the seventh legion to collect corn (1. *frumentor*, 2. *frumentum comparo* or *conféro*). 3. While the legion was making

its way in that direction. a great dust was seen. (Use *dum* and the vivid present.) 4. Two cohorts having set out with Caesar to bring aid, the rest (were) armed (and) immediately followed them up. 5. He ordered the rest to set out (*impero*). 6. My men are hard pressed, but are bravely holding out and hurling darts. 7. He will surround the camp with soldiers.

Chapter 33

Word Review.—kind (class), at first, noise, wheel, for the most part (usually), squadron, foot, to fight (3), a fight (battle), chariot-driver, chariot (2), ready retreat, agility, steadiness, exhibit (show), practice, daily (adj.), daily (adv.), drill, steep, rein in, control, turn, galloping, tongue (of a chariot), yoke, betake one's self

RESULT

Exercise.—1. They ride about in such a way as to terrify (*terreo*) the horses. 2. The steadiness of infantry is such that they are able to withstand the attack of many squadrons of cavalry. 3. The place was so (*tam*) steep that they found it difficult to hold in their horses (held in with difficulty).

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Classify and translate the following:—

1. If they are hard pressed, they have a retreat.
2. If they should be hard pressed, they would have a retreat.
3. If they were (now) hard pressed, they would have a retreat.
4. If they are hard pressed, they will have a retreat.
5. Had they been hard pressed, they would have had a retreat.

Chapter 34

Word Review.—bring aid, arrival, stand still, recover one's self, fear, fright, join battle, provoke, unfavorable time, follow, storm, in the mean time, send out messengers, herald abroad (proclaim), plunder, forever, free (verb), opportunity, show, gather (forces).

Exercise.—1. They saw that our men were being disturbed by this circumstance—were (already) disturbed. 2. When aid had been brought by Caesar, the enemy halted. 3. Having joined battle and provoked the enemy, they kept their ground for several hours. 4. How great an opportunity is afforded of freeing our country? 5. They showed what a great opportunity they had. 6. A great opportunity will be afforded, if we drive (shall have driven) them out of our territories. 7. The country has been freed. 8. The country must be freed. 9. If we should gather cavalry, we should free our country. 10. If they gather, they will free. 11. Had they gathered, they would have freed.

Chapters 35 and 36

Word Review.—1. previous day, to rout, to escape, obtain, station (ships or legions), line of battle, turn one's back, interval, speed, strength, kill (3), far and wide, burn (set on fire).—2. I demand hostages of you, bring, near (adj.), weak, weather, midnight, unharmed, make (reach) a harbor, a little farther, a little after, a little below, drift (be carried down).

CONCESSIVE AND CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

Exercise.—1. Although the enemy were routed, they escaped. 2. Though they be routed, they will escape. 3. Though they had been routed, they would have escaped. 4. If battle had been joined, the enemy would have turned their backs. 5. If they should be routed, they would escape. 6. Had Caesar doubled the number, they would have brought them. 7. If the ships are weak, the voyage must not be exposed to winter. 8. Though he obtains suitable weather, he will not set sail. 9. Though he were to obtain . . . he would not set sail.

Chapters 37 and 38

Word Review.—1. land (disembark, intrans.), land (trans.), board (a ship), strive (hasten), leave, plunder (noun), induce, circle (ring), defend, shout, send to the aid of, few wounds, sight

(view), throw away. — 2. bring back, marsh, refuge, fall into the hands of, previous year. lay waste, cut down (grain), thick (woods). hide (put away), winter quarters, establish, decree.

cum, postquam

Exercise. — 1. After they landed, the Morini made an attack upon them. 2. When they had laid down their arms, they were killed. 3. When they were fighting bravely, Caesar arrived (*advenio*). 4. Since they have no place to flee to (have not whither they may flee), they will fall into my hands. 5. After they had taken to this marsh, they defended themselves more gallantly. 6. When they land (shall have landed), we shall attack them. 7. When they were laying waste the fields, and cutting down the crops, he burnt their buildings. 8. When our men came in sight (1. *ubi*. 2. *cum*), the enemy threw away their arms.

Give Latin parallels for each of the following: —

1. When our men had landed.
2. When a ring had been formed.
3. When this news was reported.
4. When they had come.
5. When the war had been renewed.
6. Having sent ambassadors, they asked peace.
7. When the Senate had decreed a thanksgiving.
8. Having arrived at the camp, they, etc.

EXERCISES

CAESAR. BOOK V

Chapter 1

Word Review. — 1. depart, annually, appoint over, am over, old (ships), see after, speed, a load, I load, beach (a ship), launch, low, frequent. — 2. tide, wave, wide, lowness, aid, fit out. — 3. assize, neighboring, raid, levy upon, teach (inform), public policy, ready, method, wrong-doing, make amends, arbitrator, amount in dispute, penalty. estimate, settle (fix).

Exercise. — 1. These lieutenants had been put in charge of the army which was on the continent. 2. Build as many ships as you can (shall be able). 3. Many ships are to be built or repaired. 4. These were all made (as) rowing (vessels). 5. He ordered them to build (1. *jubeo*, 2. *impero*). 6. He ordered these ships to be built (1. *jubeo*, 2. *impero*. Show two constructions for *impero*). 7. He levies cavalry upon this state. 8. The soldiers were ordered to assemble (1. *impero* impersonally, 2. *jubeo*). 9. If you do not do so (fut. perf.), I shall harass your state. 10. He sends deputies to appoint arbitrators (1. *ad*, 2. *causā*, 3. supine, 4. rel. of purpose). 11. Having appointed arbitrators, he fixes the penalty. 12. The arbitrators appointed fix the penalty. 13. Arbitrators must be appointed, and the damages assessed. 14. They will come by that day.

Chapter 2

Word Review. — finish, hold assizes, hither Gaul, return, unparalleled zeal, scarcity, show, obey, stir up (instigate).

Exercise. — 1. He heard that these matters were completed and the assizes had been held. 2. The six hundred ships

fitted out by him were launched in a few days. 3. He appointed the lieutenant over the legion. 4. The lieutenants are in charge of the harbor. 5. The Gauls do not wish to obey Caesar. 6. It was said that they were not coming (they were said not to be). 7. It is said (avoid the impersonal) that they have not come, and are not obeying (and not = nor).

Chapter 3

Word Review. — am strong, touch, chieftainship, arrival, duty (allegiance), friendship, fail (fall short), collect corn, collect infantry, age, summer, tide, hide, fear, desert, seek, short-sightedness, faith, common people.

Exercise. — 1. The Romans were strong in infantry and ships. 2. We shall be loyal and shall not desert your friendship. 3. What is going on in these states? 4. He points out what is going on. 5. We shall consult your interest. 6. He feared that they would consult their own interest. 7. Caesar consulted his lieutenants about these things. 8. For the following reason I was unwilling to leave my own (people) and come to you. 9. Consequently the state is in my power, and, if you will permit, I will come to you and intrust my own fortunes to your honor.

VERBS OF FEARING

1. He feared they would not be loyal. 2. They feared he would consult the interests of Cingetorix. 3. We fear they will not send hostages. 4. He said he feared the common people would desert him.

Chapter 4

Word Review. — 1. know, think (3), say, hear, believe, learn, see. — 2. spend (time), compel, kinsman, it is very important, personal influence, am strong, will (inclination), resent, popularity, lessen, unfriendly spirit, indignation (annoyance, grief).

GENITIVE OF VALUE (*magni, parvi*, etc., with *interest*. See Grammar on *interest* and *refert*).

ENGLISH INFINITIVE = **object clause of purpose** (with *hortor* (acc.), *impero* (dat.), *persuadeo* (dat.), *moneo* (acc.), *rogo* (acc.)).

Exercise. — 1. He exhorts them not to be of an unfriendly spirit (abl. of description). 2. He thought that it was more important to spend part of the summer in Britain. 3. It is of little importance to Caesar (to us, to me, to you, to him, to them, to the state) that the chieftain resents these things. 4. He tries to persuade Caesar not to lessen his influence. 5. He warns them to bring hostages by a certain day. 6. He warns them that hostages are to be brought (acc. and inf.).

Chapters 5 and 6

Word Review. — 1. settle, arrive at (reach), storm, drive back (1. of ships in a storm; 2. of an enemy in battle), keep on one's way, return, equip, find, leave, decide (2), disturbance, fear. — 2. desirous, revolution, power (military), offer, I object (refuse), dare, guest, prayers (entreaties), strive, unaccustomed, I fear (2), hinder, obtain a request, hope, stir up, rob of (what cases?), policy (design), kill (3), oath, bring (information or news).

OBJECTIVE GENITIVE; GENITIVE OF DESCRIPTION

Exercise. — 1. He was aware that the Germans were eager for war. 2. Dumnorix fears the sea because he is unused to ships. 3. He was high spirited and (possessed) of great influence among his own (people). 4. He noted their good will and loyalty towards the Roman people. 5. He was unwilling to leave Dumnorix, because he feared a revolution. 6. Gaul will not be stripped of her chieftains.

Chapter 7

Word Review. — assign, restrain, deter, resolve, hurt (injure), obstruct (hinder), make an effort, duty, at last, embark, interrupt (discontinue), offer violence, obey, slight (disregard), free.

PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Exercise. — 1. I must restrain this man by every means possible. 2. I must take precautions to prevent him from harming me (lest he may). 3. I must exert myself (an effort is to be put forth) to keep him well behaved. 4. Having lingered many days, they embarked. 5. Having obtained suitable weather, the cavalry started for home. 6. When he had learned all his plans, he ordered him to be put to death (1. *jubeo*, 2. *impero*). 7. If he offers violence and does not obey, kill him. 8. Unless (*nisi*) he were to obey, they would kill him. 9. Had he obeyed, they would not have killed him. 10. If any one (*quis*) obeys, he does not hurt him. 11. No harm must be done Caesar (use impersonal gerundive), unless he hurts us (shall have hurt).

Chapter 8

Word Review. — guard, corn supply, make provision for, according to, form plan, equal, sunset, set sail, gentle mind, carry forward, drift (be carried), midnight, daybreak, noon, change, tide, summer, age, landing, prisoner, frighten, heights, shore, hide.

Exercise. — He will leave a large force to guard the ships and harbors. 2. Learn what is going on on the continent. 3. Having left Britain, he drifted till daylight (continued to drift). 4. There is the best landing on that part of the shore. 5. They strove by rowing to keep up with the war vessels. 6. The natives caught sight of Caesar's ships from the heights.

Chapter 9

Word Review. — land (intrans.), land (trans.), encamp, protection, hasten, fasten, espy (catch sight of) (2), join battle, excellently, fortify, by nature and by art, numerous, tree, cut down, block up (in front), enter, form a testudo, throw up a mound, fortifications, few wounds, receive, pursue, forbid, am ignorant of.

Exercise. — 1. Where have the enemy encamped? 2. Forces had been left as a protection to the harbor. 3. They fear our

ships. 4. He had no fear for the army. 5. Having advanced three miles, they espied the enemy. 6. Having joined battle, they were driven back by our men. 7. Having fortified this place — having cut down this tree — having entered the lines of the enemy — having formed a testudo — having thrown up a mound — having spent the day — having left time for fortifying.

Chapters 10 and 11

Word Review. — on the morrow, early in the morning, flee, pursue, arise, wreck, cast up (on shore), pilot, message, messenger, lose, send for, before one's eyes, trouble, choose, hours of the night, excellently, common consent, intrust, continuous wars.

Exercise. — 1. Last (*proximus*) night a great storm arose; almost all the ships were wrecked and cast up on shore, because the anchors and cables did not hold out and the sailors could not withstand the force of the storm. 2. Having chosen workmen he summoned others from Gaul. 3. All the ships, being drawn up, were joined with the camp. 4. Having spent about ten days in this, he succeeded in making the camp safe. 5. The river is called the Rhine. 6. Continuous warfare has existed between Caesar and these states.

Chapters 12, 13, 14

Word Review. — 1. inhabit, plunder, cross, frequent (numerous), cattle, bronze, iron (noun), iron (adj.), weight, coin, tin, inland region, seaboard locality, scanty, timber, beech, fir, hare, hen, goose. I taste, right (in religious sense), pleasure, cold (noun), cold (adj.) — 2. side, corner, north, south, east, west, equal, bring (a ship) in, civilized, plant (sow), milk, flesh, live, skin (fur), clothe, dye, flowing hair, dreadful appearance, shave, except, regard (deem), children.

Exercise. — 1. The British are in many respects very much like the Gauls. 2. They live, however, largely on beef, and use iron for coin. 3. All the copper they use they import. 4. The island is naturally triangular. 5. One side faces east, a second south, and a third west. 6. The total perimeter of

the island is 2000 miles. 7. The people of Kent are the most civilized and sow grain. 8. The rest are mostly meat-eaters, wear scanty clothing, and dye their bodies. 9. Thus they present a dreadful appearance in battle.

Chapters 15 and 16

Word Review. — engage sharply, suddenly, support, halt, break through, betake one's self, eye, fight, perceive, weight (heaviness), retire, ill adapted, purposely, in close order, in open formation, wide interval, relieve each other.

Exercise. — 1. Our men, because they cannot pursue fugitives and dare not leave their standards, are ill adapted to this enemy. 2. The cavalry, moreover, fight at great risk, because the enemy usually give way on purpose, and when they have enticed our men from their comrades, they leap down and fight on foot. 3. Besides they always fight in skirmishing order, have pickets stationed, and relieve each other with new and unwounded men.

(Change this to indirect discourse depending upon dixit.)

Chapter 17

Word Review. — 1. at a distance, halt, resolve, show, gentle, gently, gentler, more gently, provoke, on the day before, on the day after, at noon, at midnight, at daybreak, at sunset, at night-fall, at 2 A.M., at 2 P.M., in three days, on the third day. — 2. fodder, I forage, suddenly, make a sharp attack, put an end to pursuit, repulse, rely upon, support, drive headlong, collect, give an opportunity, flight, forthwith, reinforcements, depart, ever, full forces, strive.

Exercise. — 1. When Caesar saw that the enemy had taken up their position at some distance from the river, he resolved to display a few men on the hills which were in front of the camp. 2. He ordered (*impero*) an attack to be made at noon more fiercely than on the day before, and the fighting to be continued (that it should be fought) till evening. 3. In the afternoon he sent out several cohorts to forage in the fields which

were in the rear of the camp, but, the enemy making a sharp attack upon them, he promptly ordered a general advance to be made (his men to advance in full force) and the enemy to be driven back. 4. The latter retired some distance to the neighboring hills, and after awaiting reinforcements till sunset, decided that they ought not to keep up the struggle any longer.

Chapters 18 and 19

Word Review. — 1. altogether, cross on foot, with difficulty, notice, the other bank, draw up, sharp stake, fasten in front, beneath the water, cover, send forward, immediately (2), follow up, speed, withstand, commit one's self to flight. — 2. lay aside hope, dismiss, watch, freely, I plunder, lay waste, road, fear (noun), wander, line of march, allow (suffer), fire (in general), a fire (caused for purpose of destruction), I set on fire, harm.

Exercise. — 1. Having crossed the Thames on foot he drew up the bulk of his forces on the opposite bank and awaited Caesar. 2. The latter, learning his plan from prisoners and deserters, sent forward cavalry and ordered them to ford the river and compel the enemy to quit the banks. 3. Cassivellaunus, giving up all hope, withdrew from the scene, and thereafter merely watched the movements of our army from the hilltops. 4. Whenever he thought an opportunity was afforded, he would emerge from the woods, and after making a swift attack, would betake himself suddenly by some by-path to the impassable woods again.

Chapter 20

Exercise. — Meanwhile, Cassivellaunus having been driven out of the open country (*fields*), the Trinobantes sent envoys and asked Caesar to protect them from ill treatment by their enemies. Their speech was as follows: "We promise to give you hostages, and we will do all you command. Send some one to occupy our throne and command our army. If you do this we will espouse your cause and the man you send

(shall have sent) will never have to flee for his life (death will never have to be avoided by flight)."

Chapter 21

Exercise. — Several other tribes now sent in deputations and said they were willing to surrender. They informed him where Cassivellaunus was hiding, and promised to lead his forces into the woods and marshes of this enemy. The latter, having strongly intrenched himself, was awaiting an inroad from Caesar in one of (*ex*) his towns. When Caesar had delivered his assault upon this town on two sides, the natives, after a short delay, rushed out of the town and many were slain.

Chapter 22

Exercise. — Meanwhile Cassivellaunus had despatched messengers to the kings of Kent, and ordered them to gather forces and make a sudden descent upon Caesar's naval camp. The Romans, when this attack was made, sallied forth and inflicted considerable loss upon them. Cassivellaunus, now giving up all hope, surrendered and agreed to pay tribute to the Roman people.

Chapter 23

Exercise. — 1. I must repair my ships and take back my army. 2. He hoped to receive these hostages by the fifth day. 3. He ordered these ships to be launched. 4. He said he would carry back the army in two divisions, because he had many prisoners and had lost not a few ships. 5. If Labienus had caused more ships to be built, Caesar would have brought all his (men) back safe in one trip. 6. Some of the first convoy having been driven back to the continent, Caesar stowed the rest (of his men) closely and set sail shortly after nine o'clock in the evening. 7. Land having been sighted at day-break, they were all disembarked in safety before noon.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for the names of cases, moods, and tenses will be readily understood.

abl. abs., ablative absolute.

cl., clause.

cf., compare (Lat. *confer*).

conj., conjunction.

mod., modifying.

obj., object.

pred., predicate.

rel., relative.

sc., supply or understand (Lat. *scilicet*).

subj., or *subjunct.*, subjunctive.

subj., subject.

VOCABULARY

CAESAR, BOOKS IV AND V

A

ā, ab, *from, by, on (the side of),*
(abl.).

abdō, ere, didī, ditum, *hide.*

abiciō (abjiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum,
throw away.

abiēs, etis, f., *pine, fir.*

absistō, ere, stitī, *stand aloof,*
desist.

absum, esse, fuī, *am distant,*
absent.

ac (atque), *and, and also* (throw-
ing emphasis on what follows).

accēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *ap-*
proach; impersonal, be added.

hūc accēdit quod (ut), *to this*
is added the fact that.

accidō, ere, accidī, *happen* (ad,
cadō, *fall*).

accidō, ere, accidī, accisum, *cut*
into (ad, caedō, *cut*).

accipiō, ere, accēpī, acceptum,
receive.

accūrātō, *carefully.*

ācer, cris, ere, *sharp, fierce.*

ācriter, *sharply, fiercely.*

āctuārius, a, um, *propelled by*
ours; rowing (vessel).

acutus, a, um, *sharp.*

ad, *to, toward, at; of time, by.*

adaequō, āre, etc., *equal.*

addō, ere, addidī, additum, *add.*

addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead*
to, bring, induce.

ademptus, see **adimō.**

adeō, ire, ivī (iī), itum, *go to, visit,*
approach.

adeō, adv., *so, to such a degree.*

adferō (afferō), ferre, tulī, lātum,
bring forward.

adficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *influence,*
affect, treat.

adflictō, āre, etc., *wreck, damage.*

adfigō, ere, flixī, flictum, *cast*
down, shatter.

adgregō (aggregō), āre, etc., *join*
to.

adhaereō, ēre, haesī, haesum,
stick to.

adhibeō, ēre, uī, itum, *bring to*
bear, call in, employ.

adhortor, ārī, etc., *encourage.*

adigō, ere, ēgī, āctum, *drive to,*
throw to.

adimō, ere, ēmī, emptum, *take*
away (acc. of thing, dat. of per-
son).

adipiscor, ī, adeptus, *obtain.*

aditus, ūs, m., *access, approach.*

adiciō (adjiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum,
throw to, add.

adjungō, ere, jūnxī, jūctum, *join*
to.

adjuvō, āre, jūvī, jūtum, *aid* (acc.).

- administro**, āre, etc., *manage, conduct.*
- admiror**, arī, ātus, *admire, wonder at.*
- admittō**, ere, mīsi, missum, *admit, incur.*
- admōdum**, adv., *quite, much.*
- admoneō**, ēre, uī, itum, *warn, advise.* [sault.
- adorior**, irī, adortus, *attack, as-*
- adpellō** (**appellō**), ere, pulī, pulsum, *drive to, bring (a ship) to port.*
- adportō**, āre, etc., *carry to.*
- adpropinquō** (**appropinquō**), āre, etc., *approach.*
- adsiduus**, a, um, *continuous.*
- adsuēfaciō** (**assuēfaciō**), ere, fēcī, factum, *accustom.*
- adtingō** (**attingō**), ere, tigī, tātum, *reach, touch, border on.*
- adtribuō** (**attribuō**), ere, uī, ūtum, *assign, give.*
- adulēscēns**, ntis, adj., *young, youthful*; noun, *youth, young man.* [proach.
- adventus**, ūs, m., *arrival, ap-*
- adversus**, a, um, *turned toward, opposite, contrary.*
- advertō**, ere, vertī, versum, *turn toward*; **animum advertō**, ob-serve.
- advolō**, āre, etc., *fly to, rush upon.*
- aedificium**, ī, n., *building.*
- aedificō**, āre, etc., *build.*
- aegrē**, adv., *with difficulty.*
- aequinoctium**, ī, n., *equinox.*
- aequus**, a, um, *level, equal, fair, just, favorable.*
- aes**, aeris, n., *bronze, copper, brass.*
- aestās**, ātis, f., *summer.* [sider.
- aestimō**, āre, etc., *estimate, con-*
- aestus**, ūs, m., *tide, current.*
- aetās**, ātis, f., *age.*
- afficiō**, see **adficiō**.
- Āfricus** (**ventus**), *the south-west wind.*
- ager**, agrī, *field, land, territory.*
- agmen**, minis, n., *army on the march, column.*
- agō**, ere, ēgī, āctum, *put in motion, drive, do, perform.*
- alacer**, cris, cre, *keen, eager.*
- alacritās**, ātis, f., *alacrity, keenness, eagerness.*
- aliās**, adv., *at another time, at one time.*
- aliēnus**, a, um, *belonging to another, other people's.*
- aliō**, adv., *in another direction.*
- aliquantus**, a, um, *some, somewhat.*
- aliquis** (**quī**), quae, quid (quod), indef. pron. or adj., *some, some one.*
- aliquot**, *some number, several.*
- aliter**, adv., *otherwise.*
- alius**, a, ud, gen. **alius**, dat. **aliī**, *another, one (as opposed to) another.*
- alō**, ere, aluī, altum, *nourish, support.*
- alter**, altera, alterum, gen. **alterius**, dat. **alterī**, *the one, the other (of two).*
- altitūdō**, inis, f., *height, depth.*
- altus**, a, um, *high, deep.*
- āmentia**, ae, f., *madness.*
- amīcitia**, ae, f., *friendship.*
- amicus**, a, um, adj., *friendly*; noun, *friend.*
- āmittō**, ere, mīsi, missum, *lose.*
- amplius**, comparative adv., *more.*
- amplus**, a, um, *large, great, powerful, noble (of birth).*

ancōra, ae, f., *anchor*.
angustiae, ārum, f., *narrows, strait*.
angustus, compar of **angustē**, *more narrowly, closely*.
angustus, a, um, *narrow, close, contracted, small*.
animadvertō, ere, vertī, versum, *notice, observe*.
animus, ī, m., *mind, spirit, courage*.
annōtinus, a, um, *last year's*.
annus, ī, m., *year*.
ānser, eris, m., *goose*.
ante, adv. and prep., *before* (as prep. governs acc.).
antecēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *go before, precede*.
antepōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *set before, prefer*.
Ap. = **Appius**.
apertus, a, um, *open, exposed*.
appellō, āre, etc., *call, name*.
appellō, see **adpellō**.
apportō, see **adportō**.
appropinquō, see **adpropinquō**.
aptus, a, um, *suited*.
apud, at, among, with (acc.).
aqua, ae, f., *water*.
aquātiō, ōnis, f., *getting water*.
aquila, ae, f., *eagle, standard*.
aquilifer, ferī, m., *standard-bearer*.
arbitr, trī, m., *arbitrator, judge*.
arbitror, ārī, ātus, *think*.
arbor, ōris, f., *tree*.
arcessō, ere, cessivī, cessitum, *send for, summon*.
ārdeō, ēre, ārsī, ārsum, *be in a blaze, burn*.
argentum, ī, n., *silver*.
āridus, a, um, *dry, parched*; noun, in the neut. *dry land*.

ariēs, ariētis, m., *ram, battering-ram*.
arma, ōrum, n. plur., *arms*.
armāmenta, ōrum, n. plur., *tackle, rigging, gear*.
armātus, a, um, *armed*.
armō, āre, etc., *equip, fit out*.
ars, artis, f., *art, skill*.
ascendō, ere, ascendi, ascēsum, *climb, ascend*.
asper, aspera, asperum, *rough, harsh, severe*.
at, but.
atque, ac, and, and also.
attingō, see **adtingō**.
attribuō, see **adtribuō**.
auctor, ōris, m., *adviser, instigator*.
auctōritās, ātis, f., *influence, prestige, weight*; rarely, *authority*.
audācter, *boldly*.
audeō, ēre, ausus sum, *dare, venture, have the courage to*.
audiō, īre, īvī, itum, *hear, listen to*.
auditiō, ōnis, f., *hearsay, rumor*.
auriga, ae, m., *chariot-driver*.
aut, conj., or, either.
autem, 1. *moreover*; 2. *but, however*; 3. *now* (transitional or explanatory).
auxilium, ī, n., *help, aid*; plur., *reinforcements, auxiliary forces*.
āvertō, ere, vertī, versum, *turn away*.
avis, is, f., *bird*.
avus, ī, m., *grandfather*.

B

barbarus, a, um, *barbarian, uncivilized*.
bellicōsus, a, um, *warlike*.
bellum, ī, n., *war*.

bene, adv., *well*.

beneficium, ī, n., *kindness*.

benevolentia, ae, f., *good will, kindness*.

binī, distrib. numeral, *two each, two at a time*.

bīpertitō, adv., *in two divisions*.

bōs, bovis, oz.

brevis, e, *short*.

brūma, ae, f., *winter, winter solstice (shortest day in the year); = brevissima (dies)*.

C

C. = Caius or Gaius

cadō, ere, cecidī, cāsum, *fall, die or be slain in battle*.

caedēs, is, f., *killing, slaughter*.

caeruleus, a, um, *deep blue*.

caespes, caespitis, m., *sod, turf*.

calamitās, ātis, f., *disaster*.

capillus, ī, *hair*.

capiō, ere, cēpī, captum, *take*.

caput, itis, n., *head*.

carō, carnis, f., *flesh, meat*.

carrus, ī, m., *cart, wagon*.

castra, ōrum, n. plur., *camp*.

cāsus, ūs, m., *chance, accident*.

causa, ae, f., *cause, reason; causā, for the sake of*.

cēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *yield, retire*.

celer, eris, ere, *swift, quick*.

celeritās, ātis, f., *quickness, speed*.

celeriter, *quickly*.

centum, *a hundred*.

centūriō, ōnis, m., *centurion*.

certō, *certainly, exactly*.

certus, a, um, *certain, exact*;

certior fiō, ī am, *informed*;

certiōrem faciō, I inform.

cēterus, a, um (mostly in plur.), *the rest, the others*.

cibus, ī, m., *food*.

cingō, ere, cīnxī, cīnctum, *surround*.

circiter, adv., *about (of numbers)*.

circuitus, ūs, *circuit, circumference, perimeter*.

circum, around (acc.).

circumdō, dare, dedī, datum, *surround*.

circumeō, īre, īvī (ii), itum, *go the rounds of, visit (in turn)*.

circumsistō, ere, stitī, *surround, stand around*.

circumveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *surround*.

cis, citrā, prep., *this side of (acc.)*.

citātus, *swift*.

citerior, *hither, nearer*.

citissimē, *most swiftly*.

civitās, ātis, f., *state*.

clam, *secretly*.

clāmitō, āre, etc., *cry out, shout*.

clāmor, ōris, m., *shout, outcry*.

clārus, a, um (*bright, clear, loud*), *renowned, distinguished*.

cliēns, entis, m., *follower, adherent, retainer, dependent, vassal*.

coerceō, ēre, uī, itum, *restrain*.

coepī, isse, *begin (always in perf. tenses)*.

cōgitō, āre, etc., *reflect, think over*.

cognōscō, ere, cognōvī, cognitum, *learn, ascertain*.

cōgō, ere, coēgī, coāctum, 1. *compel*; 2. *collect*.

cohors, rtis, f., *cohort*.

cohortor, āri, cohortātus, *exhort, urge*.

collis, is, m., *hill*.

- colligō** (=conligō), ere, lēgī, lēc-
tum, *gather, assemble*.
- color**, ōris, m., *color*.
- commeātus**, ūs, m., 1. *instalment, relay*; 2. *supplies*.
- commemorō**, āre, etc., *call to mind, mention, relate*.
- commendō**, āre, etc., *intrust*.
- commilitō**, ōnis, m., *fellow-soldier, comrade*.
- committō**, ere, mīsi, missum, *in-trust; join (battle)*.
- commodus**, a, um, *convenient, suitable*.
- commoror**, āri, ātus, *delay*.
- communīcō**, āre, etc., *share, com-municate*.
- commūnis**, e, *common, general*.
- commūtatiō**, ōnis, f., *change*.
- comparō**, āre, etc., *get together, get ready, procure, raise (forces)*.
- compellō**, ere, puli, pulsum, *drive together*.
- comperiō**, īre, perī, pertum, *dis-cover, ascertain*.
- compleō**, ēre, plēvi, plētum, *fill*.
- complūrēs**, ium, *several*.
- comportō**, āre, etc., *carry to-gether, gather*. [seize.]
- comprehendō**, ere, hendī, hēsum, *comprobō*, āre, etc., *confirm*.
- concidō**, ere, cidī, *fall down, col-lapse*. [ciliate.]
- conciliō**, āre, etc., *win over, con-cilium, ī, n., *council, as-ssembly*.*
- concitō**, āre, etc., *arouse, stir up*.
- conclāmō**, āre, etc., *shout together*.
- concurrō**, ere, curri, cursum, *run together*.
- concursum**, ūs, m., *rushing to-gether*.
- condiciō**, ōnis, f., *condition, terms*.
- condūcō**, ere, dūxi, ductum, *bring together; hire*.
- cōnferō**, ferre, tulī, latum (or col-lātum), *bring together, betake*.
- cōnfertus**, perf. part. pass. of **cōn-ferciō**, crowded, closely packed.
- cōnfestim**, *immediately*.
- cōnficiō**, ere, fēcī, fectum, *finish, conclude, accomplish, exhaust or disab*le.
- cōnfidō**, ere, fīsus sum, semi-dep., *believe in, trust, feel sure; gov-erns abl. or dat.*
- cōnfirmō**, āre, etc., *strengthen, en-courage, assert*.
- cōnfiteor**, ēri, fessus, *confess*.
- cōnfigō**, ere, flīxi, flīctum, *engage*.
- cōnfluēns**, entis, m., *confluence, junction (of rivers)*.
- coniciō** (**conjiciō**), ere, jēcī, jec-tum, *hurl, fling*.
- conjungō**, ere, jūnxī, jūctum, *join, unite*.
- conjūrātiō**, ōnis, f., *conspiracy, sworn league*.
- conlaudō** (**collaudō**), āre, etc., *praise highly*.
- conligō**, see **colligō**.
- conlocō** (**collocō**), āre, etc., *set, station*.
- conloquium** (**colloquium**), ī, n., *conference, conversation*.
- conloquor** (**colloquor**), ī, locūtus, *converse, confer, parley*.
- cōnor**, āri, ātus, *attempt, endeavor, try*.
- cōnscendō**, ere, scendī, scēsum, *embark*.
- cōnsector**, āri, ātus, *follow, pur-sue*.

- cōnsentiō**, īre, sēnsī, sēnsūm, *agree.*
- cōnsequor**, sequī, secūtus, *over-take, follow up, attain, gain.*
- cōnsīdō**, ere, sēdī, sessum (*sit down together*), *encamp, settle.*
- cōnsilium**, ī, n., *plan, scheme, counsel, judgment.*
- cōnsimilis**, e, *very like.*
- cōnsistō**, ere, stitī, *stand firm, halt, gain a footing.*
- cōnsōlor**, āri, ātus, *console, comfort.*
- cōnspectus**, ūs, m., *sight, view.*
- cōnspiciō**, ere, spexī, spectrum, *catch sight of, behold, see.*
- cōnspicor**, āri, ātus, *perceive, behold.*
- cōnstat**, impersonal verb, *it is well known, agreed.*
- cōnstituō**, uere, uī, ūtum, *decide, settle; resolve, determine; draw up (troops), station.*
- cōnsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, *become accustomed; cōnsuēvi*, perf. = *am accustomed; cōnsuēveram*, plu-perf. = *was accustomed.*
- cōnsuētūdō**, inis, f., *custom.*
- cōnsul**, is, m., *consul.*
- cōnsulō**, ere, sului, sultum, *consult (acc.); with dat., consult the interests of.*
- cōnsultō**, adv., *purposely.*
- cōnsūmō**, ere, sūmpsī, sūmptum, *consume, spend (time).*
- cōnsurgō**, ere, surrēxi, surrēctum, *arise, rise up.*
- contemnō**, ere, temp-sī, temptum, *despise, make light of.*
- contendō**, ere, tendī, tentum, *strive, hasten; contend.*
- contentiō**, ōnis, f., *rivalry.*
- contestor**, āri, ātus, *call to witness.*
- contextō**, ere, texui, textum, *weave together, bind together.*
- continēns**, ntis, f., *mainland; as adj., continuous.*
- contineō**, ēre, tinui, tentum, *restrain, contain, bound.*
- contingō**, ere, tigi, tāctum, *touch, reach.*
- continuus**, a, um, *continual, continuous, unbroken.*
- contiō**, ōnis, f., *assembly; harangue.*
- contrā**, *against, contrary to, opposite (acc.); as adv., on the contrary.*
- contrahō**, ere, trāxi, trāctum, *draw together, assemble.*
- conveniō**, īre, vēnī, ventum, *come together, assemble, muster.*
- conventus**, ūs, m., *assembly, assize court.*
- convertō**, ere, vertī, versum, *turn about.*
- convocō**, āre, etc., *call together, assemble (trans.).*
- coorior**, irī, ortus, *arise.*
- cōpia**, ae, f., *abundance, plenty, supply; plur., (military) forces.*
- corpus**, oris, n., *body.*
- cōrus**, ī, m., *north-west wind.*
- cotidiānus**, a, um, adj., *daily.*
- cotidiē**, adv., *daily.*
- crēber**, bra, brum, *numerous, frequent.*
- crēdō**, ere, didī, ditum, *believe, trust (dat. of person).*
- cruciātus**, ūs, m., *torture.*
- cultūra**, ae, f., *cultivation.*
- cum**, 1. prep., *with (abl.); 2. conj., when, while, since, although.*
- cunctor**, āri, ātus, *hesitate, delay.*

cupidus, a, um, *eager for, desirous of* (gen.).

cūr, *why*.

cūrō, āre, etc., *take care, see after, get* (a thing done).

currus, ūs, m., *chariot*.

cursus, ūs, m., *course; speed* (**currō**, run).

cūstōdia, ae, f., *guard*.

D

dē, *down from; about, concerning; from, owing to* (abl.).

dēbeō, ēre, uī, itum, *owe; ought*.

dēcēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *depart*.

decem, *ten; decimus, tenth*.

dēcernō, ere, crēvī, crētum, *decide, resolve*.

dēcertō, āre, etc., *fight to the end*.

dēclivis, e, *sloping*.

dēdecus, oris, n., *disgrace*.

dēditio, ōnis, f., *surrender*.

dēdō, ere, dēdidī, dēditum, *surrender, give up*.

dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *launch; withdraw*.

dēfatigō, āre, etc., *weary, exhaust*.

defectiō, ōnis, *revolt, defection*.

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēsum, *ward off, defend, protect*.

dēfēnsor, ōris, m., *defender*.

dēferō, ferre, tūlī, lātum, *offer, report, submit*.

dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *fail, fall short, fall away, revolt*.

dēfigō, ere, fixī, iixum, *fasten down*.

dēfluō, ere, fluxī, fluxum, *flow down*.

dēfōrmis, e, *ill-shapen*.

dēiciō, ere, jēcī, jectum, *throw down, unhorse, dismount*.

deinceps, *in succession*.

dēlectō, āre, etc., *pleast, delight*.

dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctum, *choose*.

dēligō, āre, etc., *bind, fasten*.

dēlitēscō, ere, lituī, *lie in ambush*.

dēmentia, ae, f., *madness, folly*.

dēmetō, ere, messuī, messum, *reap, harvest*.

dēmigrō, āre, etc., *remove, move away*.

dēmittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *send down, let down*.

dēmō, ere, dēmpsī, dēemptum, *take away*.

dēmōnstrō, āre, etc., *show, point out, mention*.

dēmum, *at last*.

dēnī, ae, a, *ten in each case*.

dēnsus, a, um, *thick, dense*.

dēnūntiō, āre, etc., *announce, declare*.

dēpōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *put down, lay aside, put away*.

dēperiō, ire, periī, *perish*.

dēprecor, ārī, ātus, *beg off, supplicate*. [seize.]

dēprehendō, ere, hendī, hēsum, **dēscendō**, ere, scendī, scēsum, *descend, dismount*.

dēserō, serere, seruī, sertum, *abandon, desert*.

dēsiderō, āre, etc., *look for in vain, miss*. [down.]

dēsiliō, ire, siluī, sultum, *leap*.

dēsistō, ere, destitī, *leave off, desist from* (abl.).

dēspērō, āre, etc., *despair of* (acc.). **dēsum**, deesse, defuī (sum), *am lacking*.

dēterreō, ēre, uī, territum, *frighten from, deter, hinder*.

dētrimentum, ī, n., *loss*.
dēturbō, āre, etc., *dislodge*.
dēvehō, ere, vexī, vexum, *carry down, away*.
dexter, tra, trum, *on the right-hand side, right*.
dīcō, ere, dixī, dictum, *say, tell*.
dictum, ī, n., *word, statement*.
diēs, ēī, m. (sometimes fem. in sing.), *day, date*.
differō, ferre, distūlī, dīlatum, *differ; defer, postpone*.
difficultās, ātis, f., *difficulty*.
diffidō, ere, fīsus sum, semi-dep., *distrust*.
dignitās, ātis, f., *worth, dignity, position*.
dijūdicō, āre, etc., *judge between, determine*.
diligēns, entis, *careful*.
diligentia, ae, f., *carefulness*.
dīmicō, āre, etc., *fight*.
dimidium, ī, n., *half*.
dimittō, ere, mīsi, missum, *dismiss; send out, leave, quit*.
discēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *depart, withdraw*. [drawal.
discessus, ūs, m., *departure, withdrawal*.
disciplina, ae, f., *training*.
dispar, paris, adj., *unequal*.
dispōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *place at intervals, distribute*.
dissimulō, āre, etc., *conceal*.
distribuō, ere, nī, ūtum, *distribute, divide up*.
diū, diūtius, diūtissimē, *long (of time)*.
diūtinus, a, um, *lasting for a long time*.
dividō, ere, divīsī, divīsum, *divide, separate*.
dō, dāre, dedī, dātum, *give*.

doceō, ēre, uī, doctum, *teach, inform*.
doleō, ēre, uī, *grieve*.
dolor, ōris, m., *grief, resentment, indignation*.
dōlus, ī, m., *craft, guile, trick*.
domesticus, a, um, *domestic, internal, civil (war)*.
domus, ūs, f., *home, house*.
dubitātiō, ōnis, f., *hesitation*.
ducentī, ae, a, *two hundred*.
dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead; deem, think*.
dum, *while; until; provided that*.
duo, duae, duo, *two*.
duodēnī, ae, a, *twelve each*.
dūplicō, āre, etc., *double*.
dūrus, a, um, *hard*.
dux, dūcis, m., *leader, general*.

E

ē, ex, *out of, from; according to (abl.)*.
ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead out*.
effēminō, āre, etc., *make effeminate, weaken, enervate*.
efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *accomplish, render, make, cause*.
effugiō, ere, fūgī, *escape*.
effundō, ere, fūdī, fūsum, *pour forth*.
ēgredior, ī, gressus, *go forth; disembark, land (intrans.)*.
ēgregius, a, um, *extraordinary, excellent; adv. ēgregiē*.
ēgressus, ūs, m., *landing, disembarkation*.
ēiciō (ējiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, *throw out; with reflexive pron., rush out*.
ēlābor, ī, lapsus, *slip out, escape*.

ēmittō, ere, mīsi, missum, *send out, let loose.*

enim, conj., *for (never put first).*

ēnūntiō, āre, etc., *announce.*

eō, ire, ivi (ii), itum, *go.*

eō, 1. adv. of place, *thither* (an old acc.); 2. adv. of degree (really abl. of is), *the.*

eōdem, *to the same place.*

eques, itis, m., *horseman, cavalry-man.*

equester, tris, tre, (of) *cavalry* (adj.).

equitātus, ūs, m., *cavalry* (noun).

equus, i, m., *horse.*

ergā, *towards* (of conduct) (acc.).

ēripiō, ere, uī, reptum, *snatch, rescue.*

errō, āre, etc., *wander; stray, err, make a mistake.*

ēruptiō, ōnis, f., *a sally (rumpō, break).*

essedā (essedum), *war-chariot* (British).

essedarius, i, m., *chariot-warrior, charioteer.*

et, *and, both, even, also.*

etiam, *even, also.*

etsi, *even if, although.*

ēveniō, ire, vēni, ventum, *turn out, result.*

ēventus, ūs, m., *result, outcome.*

ēvocō, āre, etc., *call forth, summon.*

exagitō, āre, etc., *harass.*

exāminō, āre, etc., *test* (in the balance).

exārdēscō, ere, ārsi, ārsum, *blaze forth, be inflamed.*

excēdō, ere, cessi, cessum, *leave, withdraw.*

excipiō, ere, cēpi, ceptum, *receive, succeed to, relieve.*

excitō, āre, etc., *excite, stir up.*

exclūdō, ere, clūsi, clūsum, *exclude, cut off (claudō).*

excūsō, āre, etc., *excuse.*

exeō, ire, ivi (ii), itum, *go out.*

exerceō, ēre, uī, itum, *exercise, drill, practise.*

exercitātiō, ōnis, f., *exercise, drill, practice.*

exercitus, ūs, m., *army.*

exhauriō, ire, hausī, haustum, *draw out, empty.*

exiguitās, ātis, f., *smallness.*

exiguus, a, um, *small, scanty.*

existimō, āre, etc., *think.*

existimātiō, ōnis, f., *opinion.*

exitus, ūs, *result, issue, conclusion, end.*

expeditiō, ōnis, *foray, light-armed march.*

expeditus, a, um, *unhampered, free, lightly equipped.*

expello, ere, pūli, pulsum, *expel, drive out.*

experior, iri, expertus, *try, make trial.*

explōrātor, ōris, m., *scout.*

explōrō, āre, etc., *investigate, search; make sure of.*

expōnō, ere, posui, positum, *place out, disembark, display.*

existō (existō), sistere, stiti, *arise.*

expectō (expectō), āre, etc., *await, wait for* (acc.); *wait.*

extō, stāre, *stand out.*

extrahō, ere, trāxi, tractum, *draw out, protract, spin out, employ* (time).

extrēmus, a, um, *farthest, last.*

F

faber, brī, m., *workman*.
facilis, ē, *easy*; adv. **facilē**.
faciō, ere, fēcī, factum, *make, do*; passive, **fio**.
factum, ī, n., *deed, act, fact* (really perf. part. used substantively).
facultās, ātis, f., *opportunity, means, chance*.
fāgus, ī, f., *beech-tree*.
fallō, ere, fefellī, falsum, *deceive, escape notice of, disappoint*.
falx, falcis, f., *sickle, grappling-hook*.
fāma, ae, f., *report, talk, fame*.
fāmēs, is (abl. **famē** of 5th decl.), f., *hunger, famine*.
fāмилиāris, is, m., *close friend*.
fās, n. (indecl.), *that which is right, lawful* (in a religious sense).
fēliciter, adv. of **fēlix**, *happily, fortunately*.
fera, ae, f., *wild animal, beast*.
ferē, adv., *almost, nearly*.
ferō, ferre, tūlī, lātum, *bear, carry*.
ferrāmentum, ī, n., *iron tool*.
ferrum, ī, n., *iron; the sword*.
fertilis, e, *fertile*.
ferus, a, um, *wild, savage*.
fidēlis, e, *faithful, loyal*.
fidēs, ei, f., *faith, word* (of honor), *loyalty, protection*.
figūra, ae, f., *shape, build*.
filius, ī, m., *son*.
fiṅgō, ere, fīnxī, fīctum, *invent* (a story), *form artificially* (compare Eng. *fiction, fictitious*).
finiō, īre, ivī, itum, *finish, end, be a boundary, limit*.
finis, is, m. (rarely f.), *end, limit,*

boundary; plur., **finēs**, *territory*.
finitimus, a, um, *bordering, neighboring*; as noun, *neighbor*.
fiō, fiērī, factus sum (passive of **faciō**), *be made; be done; become, take place*.
firmiter, adv. of **firmus**, *strongly*.
firmitūdō, inis, f., *strength, stability*.
firmus, a, um, *strong*.
flectō, ere, flexī, flexum, *bend, turn*.
flētus, ūs, m., *weeping*.
flō, flāre, etc., *blow*.
flōrēns, entis, *flourishing*.
fluctus, ūs, m., *wave*.
flūmen, minis, n., *river*.
fore = **futurus esse**, fut. inf. of **sum**.
fōrma, ae, f., *shape*.
forte, adv. (really abl. of **fors**), *by chance*.
fortis, e, *brave, strong* (mentally); adv., **fortiter**.
fortūna, ae, f., *good* (or *bad*) *fortune, success* (caused by circumstances).
fossa, ae, f., *ditch, trench* (**fodiō**, *dig*).
frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctum, *break*.
frāter, tris, m., *brother*.
fremitus, ūs, m., *noise* (of voices), *uproar*.
frequēns, entis, *numerous, in great numbers*.
frīgidus, a, um, *cold* (adj.).
frīgus, oris, n., *cold* (noun).
frūmentārius, a, um, *pertaining to corn or grain*; **rēs frūmentāria**, *corn supply, grain supply*.

frūmentor, āri, ātus, *get grain, corn, forage.*

frūmentum, i, n., *grain, corn.*

frūstrā, adv., *in vain.*

fūga, ae, f., *flight, rout.*

fūgiō, ere, fūgī, fūgitum, *flee.*

fūmus, i, m., *smoke.*

funda, ae, f., *sling.*

fūnis, is, m., *rope, cable, hawser.*

G

gallina, ae, f., *hen.*

gaudeō, ēre, gavīsus sum, *semi-dep., rejoice.*

gener, erī, m., *son-in-law.*

gēns, ntis, f., *race, nation.*

genus, eris, n., *kind, class, family.*

gerō, ere, gessī, gestum, *carry, carry on, perform, do, wage (war).*

gladius, i, m., *sword.*

glōria, ae, f., *glory, renown.*

grātia, ae, f., *favor, good will, influence; gratitude, thanks.*

grāvis, e, *heavy, serious; adv., graviter; graviter ferō, I resent, am indignant or annoyed at.*

gravitās, ātis, f., *weight, importance.*

gubernātor, ōris, *helmsman, pilot.*

gustō, āre, etc., *taste.*

H

habeō, ēre, uī, itum, *have, hold; deem, consider.*

haud, *not.*

hiberna, ōrum (n. plur. of adj. **hibernus**), *winter quarters, winter camp (castra understood).*

Hibernia, ae, f., *Ireland.*

hīc, haec, hōc, *demonst. pron. or adj., this.*

hīc, adv., *here.*

hiemō, āre, etc., *winter, pass the winter.*

hiems, is, f., *winter.*

Hispānia, ae, f., *Spain.*

homo, inis, m. or f., *human being, man; plur., hominēs, people.*

honestus, a, um, *honorable, noble.*

honor, ōris, m., *honor (outward).*

hōra, ae, f., *hour.*

horridus, a, um (*shaggy, bristly*), *repellent, dreadful.*

hortor, āri, ātus, *exhort, encourage, urge.*

hospitium, i, n., *friendship.*

hostis, is, m., *enemy.*

hūc, adv., *hither; hūc accēdit, to this is added.*

hūmānus, a, um, *civilized, human.*

hūmilis, e, *low, lowly, humble, submissive.*

hūmilitās, ātis, f., *lowness, humility.*

I or J

NOTE. — **J** is merely another form of **i** to denote the consonant or **y** value, *i.e.* where **i** does not form a separate syllable but is thickened into an introductory sound.

jaciō, ere, jēcī, jactum, *throw; disting. from jaceō, ēre, lie (down).*

jaculum, i, n., *javelin.*

jam, *now, already; by this time.*

ibi, *there.*

idcircō, *for that reason.*

idem, eadem, *idem, same.*

idōneus, a, um, *suitable.*

ignis, is, m., *fire.*

- ignōbilis**, e, *unrenowned, obscure, lowly.*
- ignōrō**, āre, etc., *am ignorant of.*
- ignōscō**, ere, gnōvī, gnōtum, *par-don* (dat.).
- ignōtus**, a, um, *unknown.*
- ille**, illa, illud, *that* (denoting remoteness).
- illō**, adv., *thither.*
- Illyricum**, ī, n., *Illyricum, a country on the north-east coast of the Adriatic.*
- immānis**, e, *huge, immense.*
- immittō**, ere, mīsi, missum, *send in, let in.*
- impedimentum**, ī, n., *hindrance; plur., baggage.*
- impediō**, īre, īvī, itum, *hinder, obstruct, impede.*
- imeditus**, a, um, perf. part., *hindered, hampered; of a place, impassable.*
- impellō**, ere, pūli, pulsum, *urge on.*
- impēnsus**, a, um (unweighed), *enormous, extravagant.*
- imperātor**, ōris, m., *commander, general.*
- imperātum**, ī, n. (really perf. part.), *something ordered, a command.*
- imperitus**, a, um, *unskilled in* (gen.).
- imperium**, ī, n., *command* (the power or right).
- imperō**, āre, etc., 1. *order, command* (dat. of person receiving the order, clause of purpose for thing ordered = Eng. inf.); 2. *demand* (acc. of thing demanded).
- impetrō**, āre, etc., *obtain* (a request).
- impetus**, ūs, m., *attack, charge; impetus, force.*
- implōrō**, āre, etc., *beseech, implore, invoke.*
- importō**, āre, etc., *import, bring in.*
- imprōvisus**, a, um, *unforeseen; dē imprōvisō, unexpectedly.*
- imprūdēns**, ntis, *rash, thoughtless, unforeseeing; unaware, unsuspecting.*
- imprudentia**, ae, f., *thoughtlessness, lack of foresight.*
- īmus**, superl. of **inferus**, *lowest.*
- in**, abl. or acc., *in, into.*
- inānis**, e, *empty.*
- incendium**, ī, n., *fire, conflagration.*
- incertus**, a, um, *uncertain.*
- incipiō**, ere, cēpī, ceptum, *begin.*
- incitō**, āre, etc., *excite, spur on, urge on.*
- incognitus**, a, um, *unknown.*
- incolō**, ere, coluī, cultum, *inhabit; dwell.*
- incolumis**, e, *safe, unharmed.*
- incommodē**, *inconveniently, unfortunately.*
- incommodum**, ī, n., *mishap, injury, disadvantage.*
- incrēdibilis**, e, *incredible.*
- incursiō**, ōnis, f., *raid, foray.*
- inde**, *thence, next.*
- indignus**, a, um, *unworthy.*
- indūtiae**, ārum, f. plur., *truce, armistice.*
- ineō**, īre, īvī (īi), itum, *enter, enter on, adopt.*
- inferior**, *lower.*
- inferō**, ferre, tūlī, lātum, *wage offensive warfare.*

inficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *dye*.
infinītus, a, um, *unlimited, unnumbered*.
infirmitās, ātis, f., *weakness, fickleness*.
infirmus, a, um, *weak, feeble, fickle*.
inflūō, ere, fluxī, fluxum, *flow into*.
infrā, *below*.
ingēns, entis, *huge, vast*.
ingredior, ī, gressus, *enter*.
iniciō (injiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, *throw into, inspire*.
inimīcus, ī, m., *enemy (personal); as adj., unfriendly*.
inīquus, a, um, *unequal, unfavorable, unfair*.
initium, ī, *beginning*.
injūria, ae, f., *harm, wrong-doing, wrong, injustice*.
injussū, *without the order of*.
inopia, ae, f., *want, scarcity*.
inopināns, antis, *not expecting, off one's guard*.
inquam, *say I; most common form inquit, says he, he says*.
inrumpō, ere, rūpī, ruptum, *burst in, dash in*.
īnsciēns, ntis, *unaware*.
īncius, a, um, *ignorant, unaware*.
īnsequor, ī, secūtus, *pursue, follow*.
īnsidiae, ārum, f. plur., *ambuscade, treachery, stratagem*.
īnsinuō, āre, etc., with reflexive pron., *work one's way in*.
īnsistō, ere, stitī, *stand on, get firm footing*.
īnstābilis, e, *unsteady*.
īnstituō, ere, uī, ūtum, *form, build; set about*.

īnstituō, ere, *custom, mode of life*.
īnstō, stāre, stitī, *press on*.
īnstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctum, *draw up, equip*. [trained.
īnsuēfactus, a, um, *accustomed*,
īnsuētus, a, um, *unaccustomed*.
īnsula, ae, f., *island*.
integer, gra, grum, *whole, uninjured*.
īntelligō, ere, lēxī, lēctum, *know, understand, perceive*.
īnter, *between (acc.)*.
īntercēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *come between, intervene*. [caution.
īnterdicō, ere, dixī, dictum, *forbid*,
īntereā, *meanwhile*.
īnterficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *kill*.
īnterior, *inner*.
īntermittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *interrupt, discontinue (temporarily)*.
īnterpōnō, ere, posuī, positum, *interpose*.
īntersum, esse, fuī, *am between; impersonal, interest, it is important*.
īntervāllum, ī, n., *interval*.
īnrā, *within (acc.)*.
īntroitus, ūs, m., *entrance, approach*.
īnūsitatū, a, um, *unfamiliar, strange*.
īnūtilis, e, *useless*.
īnveniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *find, discover*.
īnveterāscō, ere, veterāvī, *grow old, become established*.
īnvītō, āre, etc., *invite*.
īnvītus, a, um, *unwilling*.
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self, very*.
is, ea, id, *he, this, that, it*.
ita, *so, thus*.

itaque, and so, therefore.

item, likewise.

iter, itineris, n., road, journey, march.

Itius Portus, a harbor near site of Calais, opposite Dover.

jubeō, ēre, jussi, jussum, order, bid.

jūdicium, ī, n., judgment, decision.

jūdicō, āre, etc., judge, deem, consider.

jūgum, ī, n., yoke.

jūmentum, ī, n., yoke-animal, beast of burden, baggage-animal.

junctūra, ae, f., joining.

jungō, ere, jūnxī, junctum, join.

jūs, jūris, n., right, law.

jūsjūrandum, jūrisjurandī, n., oath.

jūstus, a, um, just, truthful.

L

L. = Lucius.

lābor, ōris, m., work, toil, hard-ship.

lābor, ī, lapsus, slip, fail.

labōrō, āre, etc., labor, toil, be in distress.

labrum, ī, n., lip.

lac, lactis, n., milk.

laccessō, ere, cessivī, cessitum, provoke, attack.

laetitia, ae, f., joy.

lapis, idis, m., stone.

lātē, widely.

lātītūdō, inis, breadth, width.

lātus, a, um, broad, wide.

lātus, eris, n., side.

laudō, āre, etc., praise.

laus, laudis, f., praise, glory.

lavō, āre, lavī, lōtum, lautum, or lavātum, wash, bathe (trans.;

the intrans. meaning is rendered by the pass.).

lēgātīō, ōnis, f., embassy.

lēgātus, ī, m., deputy, lieutenant (staff officer); ambassador, envoy.

legiō, ōnis, f., legion.

lēnis, e, mild, gentle; adv., lēniter.

lepus, ōris, m., hare.

levis, e, light, weak, fickle.

levitās, ātis, lightness, fickleness.

levō, are, etc., lighten, relieve.

lēx, lēgis, f., a law, enactment.

liber, era, erum, free.

liberāliter, generously.

liberī, ōrum, m., children.

liberō, āre, etc., free.

libertās, ātis, f., liberty, freedom.

licet, ēre, nit, impersonal, it is lawful, permitted.

lis, litis, f., dispute, quarrel.

littera, ae, letter (of the alphabet); plur., a letter, epistle, despatch.

litus, oris, n., shore.

lōcus, ī, m., place; plur., loca. longō, far.

longinquus, a, um, distant.

longitūdō, inis, f., length.

longus, a, um, far, long (usually of distance).

loquor, ī, locūtus, speak.

lōrica, ae, f., breastplate; breast-work.

lūna, ae, f., moon.

lūx, lūcis, f., light.

M

magis, adv., more.

magistrātus, ūs, 1. magistracy; 2. magistrate.

māgnitūdō, inis, f., size.

māgnopere, adv., corresponding to māgnus, greatly, earnestly.

māgnus, a, um, *great*.

māior, *greater*; **mājōres nātū**, *elderly men, older men*; **mājōrēs**, *ancestors*.

mandō, āre, etc., *intrust, enjoin*.

mānē, *early in the morning*.

maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsum, *remain*.

manus, ūs, f., *hand*; *band, force*.

mare, maris, n., *sea*.

maritimus, a, um, *maritime, of the sea*.

māteria, ae, f., *timber*.

mātūrus, a, um, *early*.

māximē, superl. of **māgnopere**, *most greatly, chiefly, especially*.

māximus, a, um, *greatest*.

medeor, ērī, *remedy, cure* (dat.).

mediterrāneus, a, um, *inland*.

medius, a, um, *middle*.

membrum, ī, n., *limb*.

memoria, ae, f., *memory*.

mēnsūra, ae, f., *measurement*.

mercātor, ōris, m., *trader, merchant*.

meridiānus, a, um, *at noon, midday*.

meridiēs, eī, *noon, midday*; *south*.

meritum, ī, n., *service, good deed*.

metō, ere, messuī, messum, *mow, reap, harvest*.

metus, ūs, m., *fear*.

meus, a, um, *my*.

mīles, itis, m., *soldier*.

militāris, e, *military*.

mille, *thousand*; plur., **millia**, *thousands*.

minor, us, *smaller* (**parvus**).

minuō, ere, uī, ūtum, *lessen, diminish*.

minus, adv., *less*.

mīror, ārī, ātus, *wonder, wonder at*.

missus, ūs, *act of sending*; **missū Caesaris**, *by the bidding of Caesar*.

mittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *send*.

mōbilis, e, *changeable, fickle*.

mōbilitās, ātis, f., *activity, quickness*.

moderor, ārī, ātus, *guide, control*.

mōdō, adv., *only, just*.

modus, ī, m., *limit, manner, plan, style*.

mollis, e, *soft, smooth* (of a beach).

moneō, ēre, uī, itum, *warn, advise*.

mōns, ntis, m., *mountain, mountain range*.

mōra, ae, f., *delay*.

moror, ārī, ātus, *delay*.

mors, mortis, f., *death*.

mōs, mōris, m., *custom, habit*; plur., *character*.

mōtus, ūs, *movement, motion*; *rising, disturbance*.

moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move*.

mulier, eris, f., *woman*.

multitūdō, inis, f., *multitude*.

multō, adv. of degree, *by far, much*.

multum, adv. *greatly, to a great extent*.

multus, a, um, *much*; plur., *many*.

mūniō, īre, īvī, itum, *fortify*.

mūnitiō, ōnis, f., *fortification, defence*.

N

nam, **namque**, conj., *for*.

nanciscor, ī, nactus, *find, obtain*.

nāscor, ī, nātus, *be born, produced.*

nātiō, ōnis, f., *race, tribe.*

nātūra, ae, f., *nature, character.*

nātus, a, um, *born.*

nātus, ūs, m., *birth* (used only in abl. **nātū**).

nauta, ae, m., *sailor.*

nāvālis, e, *naval.*

nāvigātiō, ōnis, f., *sailing, navigation.*

nāvigium, ī, n., *boat.*

nāvigō, āre, etc., *sail.*

nāvis, is, f., *ship.*

nē, conj. *lest, in order that not; nē . . . quidem, not even.*

-nē, interrog. enclitic, 1. in a direct question, merely a sign of interrogation, not translated; 2. in an indirect question, *whether.*

nec, neque, *neither, nor, and not = et non.*

necessāriō, adv., *of necessity; unavoidably.*

necesse, n., adj., *necessary, unavoidable.*

necō, āre, etc., *slay, kill.*

neglegō, ere, neglexī, neglectum, *omit, neglect, disregard.*

negō, āre, etc., *deny.*

negōtium, ī, n., *business, task.*

nēmō, dat. *nēminī*, acc. *nēminem*, *no one*; gen. and abl. not used; **nūllius** and **nūllō** used instead.

neque, see **nec**.

neu, nēve = **et nē**, conj., *and that not, nor.*

nihil, nīl, indecl., *nothing.*

nihilō minus, *none the less (nihilō, an adv. = by nothing).*

nisi, *unless, if not.*

nōbilis, e, *of good birth, noble, renowned.*

nōbilitās, ātis, f., *nobility.*

noceō, ēre, uī, itum, *injure, hurt* (dat.).

noctū, adv., *by night.*

nocturnus, a, um, *nightly, nocturnal.*

nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, *am unwilling.*

nōmen, minis, n., *name.*

nōminātim, *by name, personally.*

nōn, *not.*

nōndum, *not yet.*

nōnnūllus, a, um, *some.*

nōnus, a, um, *ninth.*

noster, tra, trum, *our.*

novem, *mine.*

novitās, ātis, f., *newness, strangeness, novelty.*

novus, a, um, *fresh, new*; **novissimus**, *last.*

nox, noctus, f., *night.*

nūdō, āre, etc., *strip, bare.*

nūllus, a, um, gen. *nūllius*, dat. *nūllī*, *no, none.*

numerus, ī, m., *number.*

nummus, ī, m., *coin, money.*

nunc, *now.*

numquam (nunquam), *never.*

nūntiō, āre, etc., *announce, report.*

nūntius, ī, m., 1. *messenger*; 2. *message.*

nūtus, ūs, m., *nod, sign.*

O

ob, *on account of* (acc.).

obeō, īre, īvī (īī), itum, *go to meet, encounter.*

obicīō (objiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, *put in the way.*

observō, āre, etc., *observe, watch, heed.*

obsēs, idis, m. or f., *hostage*.
obsideō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, *besiege, invest*.
obsidiō, ōnis, f., *siege*.
obstinātē, *stubbornly, persistently*.
obstruō, ere, strūxī, strūctum, *barricade*.
obtemperō, āre, etc., *obey, submit to* (dat.).
obtimeō, ēre, uī, tentum, *hold*.
occāsiō, ōnis, *opportunity, chance*.
occāsus, ūs, m., *setting* (of the sun).
occidēns, entis, *setting* (adj.); **occidēns** (sōl), *the setting sun; the west*.
occidō, ere, cīdī, cīsum (caedō, cut), *kill*.
occidō, ere, cīdī, cāsum (cadō, fall), *fall, die*.
occulō, ere, occulūi, occultum, *hide, conceal*.
occultō, āre, etc., *hide, conceal*.
occupō, āre, etc., *occupy, seize*.
octāvus, a, um, *eighth*.
octingentī, *eight hundred*.
octō, *eight*.
octōgintā, *eight hundred*.
oculus, ī, m., *eye*.
offerō, ferre, obtulī, oblātum, *present*.
officium, ī, n., *duty, service*.
omninō, *altogether, at all*.
omnis, e, *all, every*.
onerārius, a, um, *of burden*; **onerāria** (nāvis), *transport*.
onerō, āre, etc., *load*.
onus, eris, n., *load, cargo*.
opera, ae, *service, pains, exertion, effort*.
opiniō, ōnis, f., *belief, reputation*.

oportet, ēre, uit, impersonal, *it behooves, is necessary*.
opportunē, *opportunately, happily*.
opportūnus, a, um, *suitable, opportune, fortunate*.
opprimō, ere, pressī, pressum, *surprise, overwhelm, crush*.
oppugnātiō, ōnis, f., *assault*.
oppugnō, āre, etc., *attack, assault*.
optimus, a, um, *best*, superl. of **bonus**.
opus, eris, n., *work; need, necessity* (lit. a work to be attended to).
ōra, ae, f., *coast*.
ōrātiō, ōnis, f., *speech, language*.
ōrātor, ōris, m., *spokesman, messenger, speaker*.
orbis, is, m., *ring, circle*.
ōrdō, inis, m., *rank*.
orior, īrī, ortus, *arise, rise*.
ōrō, āre, etc., *beg, entreat*.
ōs, ōris, n., *mouth, face*.
ostendō, ere, ostendī, ostentum or ostēsum, *show, display*.
ōvum, ī, n., *egg*.

P

pābulātor, ōris, m., *forager*.
pābulor, ārī, ātus, *forage*.
pācō, āre, etc., *pacify, quiet, subdue*.
paene, *almost, nearly*.
paenitet, ēre, uit, impersonal, *it repents*; **mē paenitet hūjus rei**, *I repent of this thing* (acc. of person; gen. of cause).
pāgus, ī, m., *canton, district*.
palam, *openly*.
palūs, palūdis, f., *marsh*.
par, paris, adj., *equal*.

parcō, ere, pepercī (supine **parsum** rare), *spare* (dat.).

parēns, entis, m. or f., *parent*.

pāreō, ēre, uī, *obey*.

pāriō, ere, peperī, partum, *bring forth, acquire*.

parō, āre, etc., *prepare*.

pars, partis, f., *part*.

partim, adv., *partly*.

parvulus, a, um, *little, very small*.

parvus, a, um, *small, little*.

passim, *everywhere*.

passus, ūs, m., *pace, double step* (about five feet).

pateō, āre, uī, *lie open*.

pater, tris, m., *father*.

patientia, ae, f., *patience, endurance*.

pator, patī, passus, *suffer, allow*.

paucitās, ātis, f., *fewness*.

pauci, ae, a, *few*.

paulatim, *gradually*.

paulisper, *a little while*.

paulō, adv., (by) *a little* (of difference), used with comparatives and **ante** and **post**.

paulum, adv., *a little, slightly* (of extent).

pāx, pācis, f., *peace*.

pecūnia, ae, f., *money*.

pecus, pecoris, n., *cattle* (collectively), *herd, flock*.

pecus, ūdis, f., *a single head of cattle*.

pedes, itis, m., *foot-soldier*.

pedester, tris, tre, adj., *on foot, on land*.

peditātus, ūs, m., *infantry*.

pellis, is, f., *skin, hide*.

pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsum, *drive*.

pendō, ere, pependī, pēnsūm, *weigh, pay*.

per, through (acc.).

peragō, ere, ēgī, āctum, *transact throughout, complete, finish*.

percipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptum, *perceive, note*.

percontātiō, ōnis, f., *inquiry*.

percurrō, ere, currī, cursum, *run along*.

percutiō, ere, cussī, cussum (quatīō, shake), *strike violently, pierce*.

perdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead through*.

pereō, īre, īvī (iī), itum, *perish*.

perequitō, āre, etc., *drive or ride through*.

perexiguus, a, um, *very small, scanty*.

perferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, *bring through, carry* (word); *endure*.

perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *perform, accomplish, finish*.

perfidia, ae, f. *faithlessness, treachery*.

perfūga, ae, m., *deserter, fugitive*.

perfūgiō, ere, fūgī, *flee*.

perfugium, ī, n., *refuge*.

periculum, ī, n., *danger, hazard, risk*.

perlegō, ere, lēgī, lēctum, *read through*.

permaneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsum, *remain, continue*.

permittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *intrust*.

permoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *alarm, disturb, influence*.

permulceō, ēre, mulsi, mulsum, *soothe, calm*.

perpauci, ae, a, *very few*.

- perrumpō**, ere, rūpī, ruptum, *break through*.
- perscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptum, *write fully*.
- persequor**, sequī, secūtus, *follow, pursue*.
- perseverō**, āre, etc., *persist*.
- perspiciō**, ere, spexī, spectrum, *examine, reconnoître, observe*.
- persuadeō**, ēre, suāsī, suāsum, *persuade* (dat. of person: acc. of thing).
- perterreō**, ēre, uī, itum, *alarm, frighten*.
- pertimēscō**, ere, timuī, *dread, fear*.
- pertineō**, ēre, uī, *stretch, extend, tend, pertain*.
- perturbātiō**, ōnis, f., *confusion, panic*.
- perturbō**, āre, etc., *disturb, perplex, throw into confusion*.
- pervenio**, ire, vēnī, ventum, *with ad, arrive at, reach*.
- pēs**, pedis, m., *foot*.
- petō**, ere, petivī, petitum, *seek, ask, attack*.
- pīlum**, ī, n., *javelin*.
- piscis**, is, m., *fish*.
- plācō**, āre, etc., *appease*.
- plānus**, a, um, *level*.
- plēbs**, plēbis, f., *the common people*.
- plēnus**, a, um, *full*.
- plērique**, aequē, aque, *most, the majority*.
- plērumque**, adv., *for the most part, generally*.
- plumbum**, ī, n., *lead; plumbum album, tin*.
- plūs**, compar. of **multus**, *more*.
- poena**, ae, f., *penalty, punishment*.
- polliceor**, ērī, pollicitus, *promise*.
- pondus**, eris, n., *weight*.
- pōnō**, ere, posuī, positum, *place*.
- pōns**, pontis, m., *bridge*.
- populor**, ārī, ātus, *ravage, lay waste*.
- populus**, ī, m., *a people, nation* (not *people* in the plur. sense).
- porrō**, adv., *further, moreover*.
- porta**, ae, f., *gate, door*.
- portō**, āre, etc., *carry*.
- portus**, ūs, m., *port, harbor*.
- poscō**, ere, poposcī, *demand*.
- possidō**, ere, sēdī, sessum, *gain possession of*.
- possum**, posse, potuī, *am able, can*.
- post**, prep. with acc., *after*; adv., *afterwards*.
- postea**, adv., *afterwards*.
- posteaquam**, **postquam**, conj., *after*. (Often separated into adv. **post** and conj. **quam**).
- posterus**, a, um, *subsequent, following*; chiefly in phrase **posterō diē**, *on the following day*.
- postpōnō**, ere, posuī, positum, *defer, postpone*.
- postrēmō**, adv., *finally*.
- postridiē**, adv., contraction of **posterō diē**, *on the following day*.
- postulō**, āre, etc., *demand*.
- potestās**, ātis, f., *power, opportunity*.
- praeacūtus**, a, um, *sharp-pointed* (**prae**, in front).
- praeceps**, cipitis, *headlong, precipitous, steep*.
- praeceptum**, ī, n., *instruction, injunction*.
- praecipio**, ere, cēpī, ceptum, *instruct, order*.

praecipitō, āre, etc., *throw headlong*.

praecipuus, a, um, *special*.

praecūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsum, *block up in front, stop, hinder*.

praeda, ae, f., *booty, plunder*.

praedicō, āre, etc., *herald, proclaim, declare*.

praedicō, ere, dixī, dictum, *foretell, predict*.

praedor, ārī, ātus, *plunder*.

praefectus, ī, m., *officer* (see **prae-ficiō**).

praeficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *put over, appoint in command of* (acc. of person appointed; dat. of that over which).

praefigō, ere, fixī, fixum, *fasten in front*.

praemittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *send forward, send ahead*.

praemium, ī, n., *reward*.

praeparō, āre, etc., *prepare beforehand*.

praescribō, ere, scrīpsī, scrīptum, *direct, command*.

praesēns, entis, *present*.

praesentia, ae, f., *presence*; **in praesentiā**, *for the present*.

praesertim, *especially*.

praesidium, ī, n., *guard, protection, garrison*.

praestō, adv., *ready, at hand*.

praestō, āre, stitī, stitum, 1. *display, perform* (one's duty); 2. *impersonal*. **praestat**, *it is better*.

praesum, esse, fuī, *be over, be in command of* (dat.)

praeter, prep., *beyond, besides, except* (acc.).

praetereā, adv., *besides, moreover*.

praetermittō, ere, mīsī, missum, *let pass*.

praeūrō, ere, ussī, ustum, *burn in front, burn at the point*.

precem (from theoretical nom. **prex**), f., *prayer, entreaty*.

premō, ere, pressī, pressum, *press, hard press, crush*.

pretium, ī, n., *price, cost*.

prīdiē, *on the day before*.

prīmō, *at first, firstly*.

prīmum, *first, in the first place*.

primus, a, um, *first*.

princeps, cipis, m., *chief, chieftain*; as adj., *chief, foremost*.

prīncipātus, ūs, *chieftainship, leadership*.

prior, ōris, compar. degree, *first* (of two), *previous*.

prīstinus, a, um, *old-time, former*.

priusquam, conj., *before* (**prius**, adv. is often separated from **quam**, conj.).

privātim, adv., *privately; individually*.

privātus, a, um, *private*.

prō, *in front of; instead of; as the equivalent of, as, for; in return for, in recognition of*.

prōbō, āre, āvī ātum, *prove, approve*.

prōcēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *advance*.

procul, *afar, at a distance*.

prōcurrō, ere, currī, cursum, *run forward*.

prōdeō, īre, īvī (īī) itum, *go forward*.

prōdō, ere, didī, ditum, 1. *hand down*; 2. *betray*.

prōlūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead forward, prolong.*

proelior, ārī, ātus, *fight.*

proelium, i, n., *battle, fight.*

prōfectiō, ōnis, *departure, setting out.*

prōficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum, *accomplish.*

prōficiſcor, ī, fectus, *set out.*

prōfiteor, ērī, fessus, *promise, declare.*

prōfluō, ere, fluxī, *flow on-ward.*

prōfugiō, ere, fūgī, *run away, flee.*

prōgredior, ī, gressus, *advance.*

prōhibeō, ēre, uī, itum, *prevent, hinder.*

prōiciō (**prōjiciō**), ere, jēcī, jectum, *throw forward.*

prōmissus, a, um, (of hair) *long, flowing.*

prōnūntiō, āre, etc., *declare, proclaim.*

prōpe, prep., *near* (acc.); adv., *nearly.*

prōpellō, ere, pulī, pulsum, *drive ahead, propel; rout.*

prōpinquus, a, um, *near, neighboring; as noun, kinsman, relative.*

prōpius, adv., compar., *nearer* (governs acc.).

propter, *on account of* (acc.).

propterea, *therefore, on this account; with quod, forms a phrase = because.*

prōpugnō, āre, etc., *sally forth to fight.*

prōsequor, ī, secūtus, *follow, pursue.*

prōspectus, ūs, m., *sight, view.*

prōspiciō, ere, spexī, spectrum, *see ahead, take precautions.*

prōtegō, ere, tēxī, tectum, *guard in front.*

prōtinus, *forthwith, immediately.*

prōvehō, ere, vexī, vectum, *carry forward.*

prōvideō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, *provide, provide for.*

prōvincia, ae, f., *province.*

proximus, a, um, superl. adj. *nearest, next (prope).*

pūblicē, adv., *as a nation.*

puer, erī, m., *boy; ā pueris, from boyhood.*

pugna, ae, f. *fight, battle.*

pugnō, āre, etc., *fight.*

pulvis, eris, m., *dust.*

pūrgō, āre, etc., *clear, excuse, exculpate.*

pūtō, āre, etc., *think, deem.*

Q

Q = Quīntus.

quā, adv., *by which way, where* (really abl. sing. fem. of **quī**, modifying some such word as **viā** or **parte**).

quadrāgintā, *forty.*

quadringenti, ae, a, *four hundred.*

quaerō, ere, quaesivī, quaesitum, *seek, inquire.*

quaestor, ōris, m., *quaestor* (a kind of quartermaster or adjutant general).

quam, 1. adv. of degree, *how; 2. conj., than, as; with superl. it denotes the highest degree possible.*

quamvis, 1. adv., *however (much); 2. conj., although.*

quantō, adv., *by how much* (really an abl.).

quantum, adv., *how much, as much, as* (really an acc.).

quantus, a, um, *how much, how great; as much, as*.

quārē, *wherefore*.

quārtus, a, um, *fourth*.

quattuor, *four*.

-que, and (denoting close connection); **que . . . que**, *both . . . and*.

queror, querī, questus, *complain*.

quī, quae, quod, rel. pron., *who, which*.

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, indef. rel. pron., *whoever, whatever*.

quid? interrog. adv., *why?* (really adverbial acc. of **quis?**)

quidam, quaedam, quiddam or quoddam, indef. pron. or adj., *a certain*.

quidem, adv., *indeed*; the phrase **nē . . . quidem** = *not even* (always placed so as to inclose the emphasized word or words).

quiēs, quiētis, f., *quiet, rest*.

quīn, conj., *but that, but, that*, often rendered *from* with negative verbs of hindering.

quindecim, *fifteen*.

quīngentī, ae, a, *five hundred*.

quīnquāgintā, *fifty*.

quīnque, *five*.

quīntus, a, um, *fifth*.

quis or **quī** (quae), *quid* or *quod?*

1. interrog. pron. or adj., *who, which, what?*
2. after **nē**, **sī**, **nisi**, indef. pron. or adj., *any*; fem. **quae** is practically used

only as an adj.; indef. may have **quā** instead of **quae**.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, indef. pron., *some one, any one*.

quisquam, quaequam, quidquam or quicquam, indef. pron., *any one, anything*; used only in a negative or virtually negative connection.

quisque, quaeque, quidque or quodque, indef. pron. or adj., *each, every*.

quīvis, quaevis, quidvis or quodvis, *any one whatever, any you like, any at all*.

quō, interrog. or rel. adv. of place, *whither* (really from an old acc.).

quō, conjunctive adv.; 1. = **ut eō**, *in order that*, with comparatives; 2. *by how much, the*, correlative of **eō**, *by that much, the*, as in the expression "the more, the merrier" (really an abl. of difference).

quoad, *until, as far as*.

quod, conj., 1. *because*; 2. *the fact that*.

quōminus, conj. ("by which the less"), with verbs of hindering rendered *from*.

quōniam, *since, seeing that*.

quōque, *also*.

quotannis, *every year, annually*.

quotiēs (**quotiēns**), *as often as*.

R

rādo, ere, rāsī, rāsum, *share*.

rārus, a, um, *thin, scattered, at intervals; in small parties*.

ratiō, ōnis, f., *manner, method, science*.

- rebelliō.** ōnis, f., *renewal of war.*
- recēdō,** ere, cessī, cessum, *retreat, retire.*
- recēns,** entis, *recent, fresh, new.*
- receptus,** ūs, m., *retreat.*
- recipiō,** ere, cēpī. ceptum, *take back; sē recipere, betake one's self, retreat, return, recover one's self.*
- recitō,** āre, etc., *read aloud.*
- recuperō,** āre, etc., *recover.*
- recūsō,** āre, etc., *object to, shrink from, refuse.*
- redeō,** ire, ivī (iī), itum, *return.*
- redigō,** ere, ēgī, āctum, *render, reduce.*
- reditus,** ūs, m., *return.*
- redūcō,** ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead back.*
- referō,** referre, rettulī, relātum, *bring back; pedem referō, retreat.*
- reficiō,** ere, fēcī, fectum, *repair.*
- refugiō,** ere, fūgī, *flee.*
- regiō.** ōnis, f., *region, district.*
- rēgnō,** āre, etc., *reign.*
- rēgnum,** ī, n., *kingly power; sovereignty.*
- rēiciō (rējiciō),** ere, jēcī, jectum, *drive back (jaciō).*
- religiō,** ōnis, f., *religious scruple.*
- relinquō,** ere, liquī, lictum, *leave.*
- reliquus,** a, um, *remaining, the rest.*
- remaneō,** ēre, mānsī, mānsūm, *remain.*
- rēmigō,** āre, etc., *row.*
- remigrō,** āre, etc., *move away.*
- remissus,** a, um, *slack, mild.*
- remittō,** ere, misī, missum, *send back, let go.*
- remollēscō,** ere, *become soft, become enervated (mollis, soft).*
- removeō,** ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *move away.*
- rēmus,** ī, m., *oar.*
- renūntiō,** āre, etc., *bring back word, report.*
- repellō,** ere, reppulī, repulsum, *drive back.*
- repente,** *suddenly.*
- repentinus,** a, um, *sudden.*
- reperiō,** ire, repperī, repertum, *find, discover.*
- repetō,** ere, petīvī (petiī), itum, *seek again.*
- reportō,** āre, etc., *carry back.*
- repōscō,** ere, *demand back.*
- rēs,** rei, f., *thing, matter, affair.*
- rescindō,** ere, rescidī, rescissum (cut back), *cut down, break down (bridge or wall).*
- resistō,** ere, stitī, stitum, *resist, hold one's ground (dat.).*
- respiciō,** ere, spexī, spectrum, *look back; look at.*
- respondeō,** ēre, spondī, spōnsum, *reply, answer.*
- respōnsum,** ī, n., *reply, answer.*
- rēs pūblica,** rei pūblicae, f., *the state, commonwealth, public interest.*
- restituō,** ere, restitui, restitūtum, *restore.*
- retineō.** ēre, tinuī, tentum, *hold back, retain.*
- retrahō,** ere, trāxī, trāctum, *drag back.*
- revertō,** ere, vertī, versum, *return; also dep., revertor, vertī, versus.*
- revocō,** āre, etc., *call back.*
- rēx,** rēgis, m., *king.*

ripa, ae, f., *bank* (of a river).
rivus, ī, m., *stream, river*.
rogō, āre, etc., *ask*.
rōta, ae, f., *wheel*.
rūmor, ōris, m., *report, rumor*.
rūrsus, adv., *back, again*.

S

saepe, *often*.
sagitta, ae, f., *arrow*.
salūs, ūtis, f., *safety*.
satis, *enough, quite, fairly*.
satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factum, *give satisfaction, make amends*.
saucius, a, um, *wounded*.
scālae, ārum, f. plur., *ladder*.
scapha, ae, f., *skiff, boat*.
scindō, ere, scidī, scissum, *rend, tear*.
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scitum, *know*.
scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptum, *write*.
scūtum, ī, n., *shield*.
sē, sēsē, reflex. pron., *himself, it-self, themselves*.
sēcūsus, *otherwise*.
secundum, prep., *according to, along* (acc.).
secundus, a, um, *second, favorable, following*.
sed, *but*.
sēdēs, is, f., *seat, abode, settlement*.
sēmita, ae, f., *path*.
senātus, ūs, *senate, council of elders* (**senex**).
sententia, ae, f., *opinion*.
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus, *feel, perceive, am aware*.
sēparātus, a, um, *apart, distinct, separate*.
septem, *seven*.
septimus, a, um, *seventh*.

sequor, ī, secūtus, *follow*.
sermō, ōnis, m., *conversation, talk*.
sērō, adv., *late, too late*.
sērō, ere, sēvī, satum, *sow, plant*.
serviō, īre, īvī (iī), ītum, *be slave to, serve* (dat.).
servitūs, ūtis, f., *slavery*.
servō, āre, etc., *keep, preserve* (acc.).
servus, ī, m., *slave*.
sēscentī or **sexcenti**, ae, a, *six hundred*.
seu, sive, *either if . . . or if; whether . . . or* (always conditional, not interrog.).
sēvocō, āre, etc., *call aside*.
sex, *six*.
sī, *if*.
sic, *so, thus*.
siccitās, ātis, f., *dryness, drought* (**siccus**).
sicut, sicuti, *just as*.
significātiō, ōnis, f., *indication, proof*.
significō, āre, etc., *indicate, show*.
signum, ī, n., *sign, signal; standard*.
silva, ae, f., *a wood, forest*.
silvestris, e, *woody, wooded*.
similis, e, *like*.
simul, *at the same time* (adv.); also = **simulatque** (-ac), *at the same time as, as soon as* (conj.).
simulātiō, ōnis, f., *pretence, artifice*.
simulō, āre, etc., *pretend*.
sīn, *but if*.
sine, *without* (abl.).
singillātīm, *singly, one by one*.
singulāris, e, *extraordinary, remarkable*.

singuli, ae, a, *one at a time*.
sinister, tra, trum, *on the left hand, left*.
sinistra, ae, f., *left hand*.
sinō, ere, sīvi, situm, *allow, permit*.
situs, ūs, m., *situation*.
socius, i, m., *ally*.
sōl, sōlis, m., *sun*.
soleō, ēre, solitus sum, *semi-dep., am wont, am accustomed*.
sōlitūdō, inis, f., *solitude*.
sollicitō, āre, etc., *stir up, tempt, tamper with*.
sollicitus, a, um, *anxious, disturbed*.
sōlus, a, um, *alone*.
solvō, ere, solvi, solūtum, *loosen; (nāvem) solvō, set sail, cast off*.
spatium, i, n., *space, distance, interval*.
speciēs, ei, f., *appearance*.
speculātor, ōris, m., *spy*.
speculātōrius, a, um, *for purposes of spying; nāvigium speculātōrium, spy-boat*.
spērō, āre, etc., *hope*.
spēs, spei, f., *hope*.
spoliō, āre, etc., *strip, rob of (abl.)*.
sponte (an abl.), *in the phrase suā sponte, of his own accord*.
statim, *immediately*.
statiō, ōnis, f., *guard, outpost, picket*.
statuō, ere, uī, ūtum, *resolve, fix, determine*.
status, ūs, m., *position*.
stipendium, i, n., *soldier's pay, tribute*.
stō, stāre, steti, stātum, *stand*.
strepitus, ūs, n., *noise, din*.

studeō, ēre, uī, *be eager for (dat.)*.
studium, i, n., *zeal, desire, enthusiasm*.
sub, *under, near, close up to (abl. or acc.)*.
subdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *haul up, beach (a ship)*.
subductiō, ōnis, f., *hauling up, beaching*.
subfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossum, *stab beneath (fodiō, dig)*.
subiciō (**subjiciō**), ere, jēcī, jectum, *subject, expose to*.
subitō, *suddenly*.
sublātus, perf. part. of **tollō**.
subministrō, āre, etc., *supply*.
submitto, ere, mīsī, missum, *send to the aid*.
submoveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtum, *remove*.
subsequor, i, secūtus, *follow up closely*.
subsidiū, i, n., *support, assistance; resource, reinforcement*.
subsistō, ere, stitī, *hold out, stand firm*.
subsum, esse, fuī, *am close at hand*.
subveniō, ire, vērī, ventum, *come to the aid of, succor (dat.)*.
succēdō, ere, cessī, cessum, *come close up, take the place of, succeed to (dat.)*.
succidō, ere, cīdī, cīsum, *cut down (caedō)*.
succurrō, ere, currī, cursum, *hasten to the aid of, help (dat.)*.
sudis, is, f., *stake*.
sum, esse, fuī, *am*.
summa, ae, f., *whole, summit, chief place, supremacy*.
summus, a, um, *superl. of supe-*

rus, *highest, topmost, greatest*;
summus mōns, *top of the mountain*.
superior, ōris, compar. of **superus**,
higher; *former, previous*.
superō, āre, etc., *overcome*.
supplicātiō, ōnis, f., *public thanksgiving*.
supplicium, ī, n., *punishment*.
suprā, *above* (prep. with acc. or adv.).
suspiciō, ōnis, f., *suspicion*.
suspiciō, ere, spexī, spectum, *suspect*.
suspikor, āri, ātus, *suspect*.
sustentō, āre, etc., *support*.
sustineō, ēre, uī, tentum, *hold up, hold in check, withstand, hold one's ground*.
suus, a, um, *one's own, his, her, its, their (own)*, referring to the subject.

T

tālea, ae, f., *bar*.
tālis, e, *such* (referring to kind).
tam, adv. of degree, *so*.
tamen, *however, nevertheless, still*.
Tamesis, ī, m., *the Thames*.
tametsī, *although*.
tandem, *at last*.
tangō, ere, tetigī, tāctum, *touch*.
tantulus, a, um, *so small*.
tantum, adv., *so much; only*.
tantus, a, um, *so great, so much*.
tardius (compar. of **tardē**, *slowly*), *too slowly, rather slowly*.
tegō, ere, tēxī, tēctum, *cover, hide*.
tēlum, ī, n., *weapon, missile*.
temerē, *rashly*.
temeritās, ātis, f., *rashness*.
tēmō, ōnis, m., *pole (of a chariot)*.

tempestās, ātis, f., 1. *weather*; 2. *storm*.
tempus, oris, n., *time*.
teneo, ēre, uī, tentum, *hold, keep*.
tentō = **temptō**, āre, etc., *try, make trial of, attempt, make an attempt upon; tamper with, tempt, incite*.
tenuis, e, *weak, slender, frail*.
tergum, ī, n., *back*.
terra, ae, f., *land, earth*.
terreō, ēre, uī, itum, *frighten, terrify*.
territō, āre, etc., *frighten, terrify*.
terror, ōris, m., *terror, alarm*.
tertius, a, um, *third*.
testūdō, inis, f., *tortoise; testudo*, a protection to soldiers formed by locking shields overhead; a movable shed.
timeō, ere, uī, *fear, dread (acc.); fear for (dat.)*.
timidē, *timidly*.
timor, ōris, m., *fear, dread*.
tolerō, āre, etc., *bear, endure*.
tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātum, *lift, pick up, raise, remove, weigh (anchor)*.
tormentum, ī, n., *engine of war (torqueō, hurl)*.
torreō, ēre, uī, tostum, *scorch*.
tot, indecl., *so many*.
tōtus, a, um, *whole, all*.
trabs, is, f., *beam*.
trādō, ere, didī, ditum, *hand over, surrender; hand down*.
trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductum, *lead across; take across*.
trājectus, ūs, m., *crossing, passage*.
trāiciō (trājiciō), ere, jēcī, jectum, *pierce, transfix*.

tranquillitās, ātis, f., *calm*.
trāns, *across* (acc.).
trānseō, īre, īvī (iī), itum, *cross*.
trānsferō, ferre, tulī, lātum, *carry across*.
trānsfigō, ere, fixī, fixum, *perce, transfix*.
trānsitus, ūs, m., *crossing, passage*.
trānsmarīnus, a, um, *from across the sea*.
trānsmissus, ūs, m., *crossing*.
trānsportō, āre, etc., *carry across, transport*.
Transrhēnānus, a, um, *living beyond the Rhine*.
trecentī, ae, a, *three hundred*.
trepidō, āre, etc., *be in a panic, be in hurried excitement*.
trēs, tria, *three*.
tribūnus, ī, m, *tribune*.
tribuō, ere, uī, ūtum, *assign, pay*.
tribūtum, ī, m., *tribute*.
triduum, ī, n., *period of three days* (trēs, diēs).
triennium, ī, n., *period of three years* (trēs, annus).
trinī, ae, a, *three each*.
tripertitō, adv., *in three divisions*.
triplex, triplicis, *threefold, triple*.
triquetrus, tra, trum, *triangular*.
tueor, ērī, tūtus (tuitus), *watch, guard, protect*.
tum, then, at that time.
tumultus, ūs, m., *disturbance, rising*.
tumulus, ī, m., *mound, hill*.
turma, ae, *squadron* (of horse).
turpis, e, *base, disgraceful*.
turris, is, f., *tower*.
tūtus, a, um, *safe, protected*.

U

ubi, where, when.
ulciscor, ī, ultus, *punish, take vengeance on*.
ūllus, a, um, *any* (adj. corresponding to pron. **quisquam** in a negative connection).
ūlterior, ius, *farther*.
ūltimus, a, um, *farthest, last*.
ūltrō, of one's own accord, *voluntarily*.
umquam, ever.
ūnā, adv., *together*.
unde, whence.
ūndecimus, a, um, *eleventh*. [*sides*.
undique, from all parts, on all
ūniversus, a, um, *all, as a whole*.
ūnus, a, um, *one*.
ūsque, with ad, *right to*.
ūsus, ūs, m., *use, advantage, practice, experience*.
ut, uti, 1. *that, in order that* (of purpose), with the subjunctive; 2. *that, so that* (of result), with the subjunctive; 3. *as, when*, with the indicative.
ūter, tra, trum ? *which of two?*
ūterque, utraque, utrumque, *each of two* (the sing. of this renders the Eng. plur. *both*).
ūtilis, e, *useful*.
ūtilitās, ātis, f., *expediency*.
ūtor, ī, ūsus, *use, experience, enjoy* (abl.); **studiō ūtor**, show zeal.
utrimque, adv., *on both sides*.
uxor, ōris, f., *wife*.

V

vacō, āre, etc., *lie vacant, be vacant*.
vadum, ī, n., *shallow, ford*.

vagor, āri, ātus, *roam, wander.*
valeō, ēre, uī, itum, *be strong, able.*
vallis, is, f., *valley.*
vallum, ī, n., *rampart, wall (of earth).*
vāstō, āre, etc., *lay waste, devastate.*
vectigal, ālis, n., *tax.*
vectigālis, e, *tributary (tax-paying).*
vectōrius, a, um, *used for burden, of burden.*
vel, either, or.
vēlōcitās, ātis, f., *swiftness.*
vēlōciter, *swiftly (vēlōx).*
vēnātiō, ōnis, f., *hunting.*
vēndō, ere, didī, ditum, *sell (vēnum, dō).*
veniō, īre, vēnī, ventum, *come.*
ventitō, āre, etc., *come often, keep coming (frequentative of veniō).*
ventus, ī, m., *wind.*
verbum, ī, n., *word.*
vereor, erī, veritus, *fear.*
vergō, ere, *incline, turn, lie toward.*
vērō, *truly, but indeed, but.*
versor, āri, ātus, *move, or be engaged (in any sphere).*
vērus, a, um, *true, fair, just.*
vesper, erī, m., *evening.*
vestigium, ī, n., *footprint, trace; ē vestigiō, on the spot, instantly.*
vestiō, īre, īvī, itum, *clothe.*
vestitus, ūs, m., *clothing.*
vetō, āre, vetuī, vetitum, *forbid.*
vetus, veteris, *old.*
vexō, āre, etc., *harass.*
via, ae, f., *way, road.*
viātor, ōris, m., *traveller.*
vicem (acc. of defective noun).

turn, alternation; in vicem, in turn.
vicēnī, ae, a, *twenty each.*
viciēs (**viciēns**), adv., *twenty times.*
victor, ōris, m., *conqueror; or as adj., victorious.*
victōria, ae, f., *victory.*
vīcus, ī, m., *village.*
videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsum, *see; pass. videor, am seen or seem; vīsum est, it seemed good.*
vigilia, ae, f., *watch (part of the night), watching, remaining awake at night.*
vīgintī, *twenty.*
vincō, ere, vīcī, victum, *conquer, defeat.*
vinculum, ī, n., *chain.*
vīnum, ī, n., *wine.*
vir, virī, m., *man, husband.*
virgō, inis, f., *virgin, maiden.*
virtūs, ūtis, f., *manliness, virtue, valor, excellence.*
vīs, acc. vim, abl. vī, pl. vīrēs, f., *force, violence; plur., (bodily) strength.*
vīta, ae, f., *life.*
vītō, āre, etc., *avoid.*
vitrum, ī, n., *wood (a vegetable dye).*
vīvō, ere, vīvī, vīctum, *live.*
vix, *scarcely.*
vocō, āre, etc., *call, summon.*
volō, velle, voluī, *wish, am willing.*
voluntās, ātis, f., *will, intention, wish.*
voluptās, ātis, f., *pleasure.*
vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, utterance.*
vulgō, *commonly.*
vulgus, ī, n., *common people.*
vulnerō, āre, etc., *wound.*
vulnus, eris, n., *wound; plur., casualties.*

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